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### THE AMERICAN.

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#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

NOT the least notable event of the campaign has been the publication of a letter from Prince Bismarck, showing his sympathy with the free silver struggle in this country. It is addressed to Gov. Culberson of Texas, under date of August 24th, and says:

"I have always had a predilection for bimetallism, but I would not, while in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this very hour that it would be advisable to bring about among the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetallism.

"Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States are freer by far in their movements than any nation of Europe, and hence, should the people of the United States find it compatible with their interests to take independent action in the direction of bimetallism, I cannot help but believe

that such action would exert a most salutary influence upon the consummation of international agreement, and the coming into this league of every European nation."

Although this letter was given to the public by the gentleman to whom it was addressed, the gold standard people did not hesitate to declare it a fraud, and their organization among the New York Germans telegraphed to Friedrichsruhe for authority to pronounce it such. This only resulted in a complete authentication of the letter.

THE practical importance of the letter is very great. It is among the German voters that the gold standard people have claimed and with truth, the largest accessions to their cause. The German-American has been under the impression that in this matter he was following the leadership of the great men who led the Fatherland to victory, as the close of the war with France was followed by the substitution of a gold for a silver coinage, and by the demonetization of silver in Germany. He has refused to attach any importance to the evidence that the German government has been most anxious to retrace this step in order to save the agricultural classes from imminent ruin; and he knows nothing of the discussions of the monetary problem which occupied the great Chancellor before his retirement from office. Our Germans now have his own assurance that his sympathies have been with the Bimetallists ever since he found time to study the question, and that if he had been perfectly free to follow his own convictions he would have left Germany among the bimetallic countries before he gave up the helm.

To Bimetallists there is nothing new in this. The late Judge Kelly had very frank talks with the Chancellor during his visit to Europe, and received his assurance of his entire sympathy with the bimetallist cause, and of his purpose to move in that direction if ever he saw the way open. The Prince had broken with his first advisers in economic matters, becoming a Bimetallist at the same time that he became a Protectionist, and with equal fervor of conviction. As he expressed it, he had found the German economists of the English school "carried water in their kettles," a workman's saying about those of their number who have no soup for dinner, but wish to be thought as well off as anyone.

The new element of the letter is that in which Prince Bismarck expresses his opinion that independent bimetallism on the part of the United States is a feasible policy, and one which will bring about international bimetallism more quickly than any other means. We take this to mean that he expects us to follow up any legislation on the subject for ourselves, by the enactment of conditions to control our relations with European countries, which will leave them no choice but to follow our example. Evidently the old man wishes he had the management of the question, with all the facilities for forcing a settlement which the United States possesses.

At any rate Bismarck has put into the hands of Mr. Bryan's friends a wedge to break the German vote, even in New York, and much more in other parts of the country where the leaders of

the German element are less closely affiliated with the money-lending interest. This is what the New York association evidently is afraid of, and they try to discount the letter by dragging in the American hog, to whom Bismarck is supposed to be especially hostile. We did not hear much of that worthy beast and his woes from our German fellow-citizens, when that was a live issue. We would like to have the record of the protests made at that time by Mr. Steinway and Mr. Grosse in the interests of the American pork-grower. Nor do we expect that the German voter is going to be very much weakened in his respect for Bismarck by such demagogism.

Another trick of these gentlemen is to insinuate that Bismarck is a Bimetallist only for America, and would have resisted such a proposal for Germany. Happily the letter answers this itself. He declares that it was and is his wish to have silver restored to its old place by an international agreement, and that the United States is the only country strong and independent enough to act for itself in the matter. He thus echoes the taunt which Senator Teller hurled at the St. Louis Convention, when he reminded the delegates that that was the first Republican Convention which declared the country incapable of managing its own business without the help of Europe—a taunt which elicited cheers of sympathy from the very men who were about to adopt that declaration. Bismarck has greater faith in the United States than has Mr. McKinley, and than have those who nominated him, and are supporting him. And whether he or Mr. McKinley is the better judge of what it is possible for us to do in the way of forcing the bimetallic policy upon Europe by our independent action, is a question which the German-Americans should be pressed to answer.

How would a Bismarck Bimetallic League answer as an element of this campaign?

MR. JOHN BOYD THACHER has been forced off the New York Democratic ticket, and Mr. Wilbur F. Porter, who stands on the Chicago platform, has been put into the place thus vacated. If Mr. Hill could have managed it, Mr. Elliott Danforth, another colorless politician, would have been nominated; but Mr. Danforth was wiser than his chief and declined to be made a laughing-stock. Mr. Hill, throughout this whole business, has shown himself a thoroughly egotistic and grasping politician. If he really believes in the statements he made at Chicago, he ought to be in the Palmer and Buckner camp, and he would carry his unsavory record to the comfort of all honest supporters of Bryan and Sewall. If he has undergone sufficient change of mind to entitle him to remain and act in the Democratic party, why does he try to stultify the party in his State by nominating candidates whom he knows to be out of sympathy with the party throughout the nation? His evident purpose is to hold on to the party machinery, while doing everything to defeat its purpose, and then to take advantage of any combination of circumstances in the future, that may help him to climb back to power. It is well that men like Mr. Sheehan have been brought to see farther into the man than they ever did before, and to detect in him the absence of even that loyalty to party, which is the boast of the politician and often the redeeming element in his character. Mr. Hill's career as boss of the New York Democracy draws to its inevitable close.

Some of the gold standard newspapers profess to find matter for scandal in Mr. Bryan's "interference" in New York, and his "dictation" of the withdrawal of Mr. Thacher. This is pure nonsense. Mr. Bryan, by his nomination, is made the first and most authoritative leader of the party, just as is Mr. McKinley in his party. He is doing substantially what Mr. Garfield did in 1880 in the same state, when he came to New York to find Messrs. Conkling and Platt sulking in retirement, while the Republican party was drifting to wreck. Mr. Garfield put himself at the head of affairs to an extent which Mr. Sheehan's loyalty to the Democratic party and its principles made altogether needless in

this case. He said, "If these men will not lead, I will in their place." And he did.

MR. BRYAN continues to trouble the friends of the gold standard in many unjustifiable ways. He continues to draw the largest crowds that are to be seen in this "campaign of education," and to hold their attention as nobody on the other side seems able to do. Those who have read all his speeches go to hear him and are always treated to something fresh. The American people are strict judges of their speakers. Nowhere in the world is a man who harps on a few ideas or phrases more quickly detected; nor have we any patience with one who utters solemn commonplaces in the style of a Solomon. Poor Andrew Johnson found that when he aired his grievances on his famous tour Mr. Cleveland was quickly detected in his copied statistics and heavy platitudes when he made his inglorious trip to the West. Mr. Bryan wears well before the most exacting of audiences; and, instead of ceasing to attract, he cannot find room to hold those who wish to hear him. In Philadelphia the numbers who thronged about the Academy of Music were ten times as many as the place would hold. Not an additional person could have been put inside any of its tiers. In a place of much less population, two days later, twelve thousand gathered to hear him. It is not to hear nonsense talked by a demagogue that the American people assemble in this fashion.

Generally he has been treated with courtesy, even by those who have not been able to agree with what he said. The young gentlemen who constitute the classes of Yale University chose to make themselves exceptions to this, and to prevent his being heard by the citizens of New Haven. We do not set this down to the kind of political economy they are taught; for Professors Hadley and Farnham are believers in free discussion, if not in free silver. But Yale has been suffering for two decades past from its proximity to New York, and the moneyed interests of that place have much too great influence on its social life. The old habits of economy and simplicity have given way to luxury and extravagance, and the cost of living is now higher than even at Harvard. It is not from a group of youths of that stamp that we should expect a decent hearing for Mr. Bryan. But it is not only from the college lads in New England that Mr. Bryan has had discourtesy. The railroad authorities at Meriden refused him the courtesy always accorded to men of his position at such times, and thus prevented his addressing the thousands who had gathered to hear him. This is the corporation whose ill treatment of the wounded soldiers during the war led to the legislation compelling the railroads of the State to have drinking water carried through all their passenger cars.

WE should not have believed it, if it had not been announced in their own organs, that the Republicans are taking to systematic mud throwing as a means of breaking Mr. Bryan's influence. The Republican National Committee, they say, have "decided to instruct all the campaign orators to begin telling the story that Mr. Bryan was in the pay of the silver syndicate, and in this manner throw him on the defensive." "No case; abuse plaintiff's attorney." Be it remembered that this charge has received a categorical denial from Mr. Bryan himself, and from the best known representatives of the silver-mining interest. There is nothing whatever in the way of evidence to sustain it. It originated with a petty newspaper in Nebraska, which was opposing Mr. Bryan's election to Congress two years ago; and the only force which could attach to it was drawn from the fact that he had no more contradicted this than he had twenty other lies from the same shop. Of even that force he deprived it by his unqualified denial of its truth as soon as anyone outside that newspaper office saw fit to repeat it. Yet the Committee representing a great national party, which was so indignant over charges brought with some show of evidence against Mr. Garfield and Mr. Blaine, now



instructs the party speakers to pick up this exploded falsehood, and throw it at the head of a man whose record has been one of singular purity and integrity. Has the case for the gold standard broken so badly as to require this? Is the "campaign of education" to be abandoned for one of mud-throwing? Will Mr. McKinley tolerate such a policy in the Hannas and Quays into whose hands his campaign has fallen? He may be the one who will have most reason to rue it.

THE New York importers, who are doing and giving so much to secure the election of Mr. McKinley, continue to plead that they should get something more than "sound money" in return. They want an assurance that the Wilson-Gorman Tariff will not be set aside by the re-enactment of the McKinley Tariff or something like it. At the very least they ask that the present Tariff shall be made the basis of a Tariff revision in the interest of revenue rather than of Protection; and they have induced Mr. Harrison, Mr. Hobart and some local politicians to give a sort of assent to this. Mr. Harrison, however, is acute enough to connect this assent with a reference to his Carnegie Hall speech, in which the Democrats were told to come into the Republican camp for the sake of defeating the silver men, but not to expect any concessions as to the Tariff. It would require the ingenuity of a clever casuist to bring the two statements into harmony.

To do him justice, Mr. McKinley makes no concessions to the New Yorkers, but "talks Tariff" straight along, in the tone of the St. Louis platform, as though New York did not exist or its importers and money-lenders were not supplying the sinews of war for the campaign. His talk on "free wool" last Saturday must have fallen on "metropolitan" ears like a dirge. In this he shows his shrewdness. He has to find some sort of explanation for the bad times, which are pressing so heavily on the farmers and manufacturers of even his own State. His one chance with them is to put the blame of everything on the Wilson-Gorman Tariff, for if he abandoned that plea he would have no case. West of the Alleghenies it will not do to talk as if the country were not in the trough of the sea, and as though no rigorous measures were needed to retrieve our prosperity. Were he to become ambiguous even as to the Tariff, he might as well abandon every hope of carrying one of the doubtful states of the North-West.

THE annual Convention of the American Bankers' Association was held in St. Louis this year, and yet was made up almost entirely of representatives of bankers from the northeastern section of the country. This was for two reasons. The national banking system is hedged about with so many restrictions, that the South and West are able to make but little use of it. They have to borrow on mortgage for want of a popular system of banks, such as exist in every country of Europe except our especial model—England. And of the banks which have been started in the South and West, and have not been driven into bankruptcy along with other interests of those sections, very few have any sympathy with the aims and opinions of the Association. The meeting soon resolved itself into a party convention and set itself to hear reports from its members as to the chances of the Republican ticket in their neighborhoods. If the banks find themselves treated by the other party as political and inimical organizations they have only themselves to blame.

The Association issued a declaration as to the gold standard and the necessity for it, which embodies as many fallacious statements as they could put into the number of words they used. We shall notice but one. To show that they are not arrayed as representatives of the creditor class against the debtors, they say: "As bankers we are debtors to the extent of our deposits. We have received these deposits in money as good as gold. We desire to return them in money of equal value." In spite of the labors of really sound writers on money, bank deposits have been made

the means of many a mystification, but never a worse than this. The great bulk of them are simply creations on the bank ledger's pages by the discount of commercial paper. They are said to be "deposited" because the recipient of the discount does not draw the amount given him by discount, but has it entered to his credit and transfers it by check in making payments. The "money as good as gold" in ninety-five cases out of a hundred is but this credit created by the bank itself, and cannot be repaid in gold or paper or silver, for the reason that there is not money of any kind in the country sufficient for any such purpose.

This bank-credit money is the most unsubstantial means of payment that the wit of man ever devised, and it is created by the hundreds of millions on the books of our city banks without any guarantee for its redemption in anything solid or tangible. If the business community were suddenly to demand payment of these "deposits" every bank in the country would have to shut its doors. This is why the banks become so chary of granting discounts when the financial weather is scary, and begin to cut down the volume of this irresponsible credit-money by the tens of millions every week.

THE situation in Turkey is involved in utter uncertainty, although the indications continue that the new and more creditable attitude of English diplomacy will force the European powers to take some step in the interest of humanity. The massacre in Constantinople has brought home to the Sultan his personal responsibility for the atrocities the Armenians have suffered. Not only were his soldiers and agents active and uncensured participants in the worst atrocities, but those atrocities were stopped at once when he received a diplomatic threat of severe consequence if they were continued. And that England has no intention of retiring from her attitude of indignant protest and imperative demand is shown by the honors conferred upon the diplomat whose vigor at the critical moment made the beginning of better things.

This view of Lord Salisbury's feelings is confirmed by the bitter abuse which the *Herald*, now the Sultan's American organ, heaps on the English and their representatives in Constantinople; and still more by the attitude of Mr. Gladstone. In 1879 the Grand Old Man renounced his retirement and leisure to begin a memorable campaign against a Tory ministry led by Disraeli, and implicated in the atrocities of the Bulgarian massacres by apology and inactivity. He now comes forward in speech and letter to declare his intense sympathy with the suffering Christians of Armenia, but not to denounce Lord Salisbury as he did Disraeli. He now feels that England is taking an attitude worthy of herself, and one which must influence the attitude of collective Europe, in spite of the German Emperor, who sent a photograph of his family to the Sultan just after the atrocities of the recent massacre.

It is Russia which is the worst obstacle to effective action against the Turkish power, because of her dynastic ambitions for the control of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles when the Turk is turned out of Europe. It would seem as though the Russian policy were to encourage the Turks to perpetuate every atrocity on their Christian subjects, so that at the last England would be ready for any terms that the Czar might exact. There are English Liberals who say that a Russian annexation of European Turkey would be the best solution of the problem; but the Tories are not ready to concede this, as it would bring Russia very much nearer to the Suez Canal, and thus increase her facilities for an attack on India. England must find some other way out than this, and now that she seems to have made up her mind that a way has to be found, there is hope for what is left of the Armenians, Cretans and Macedonians.

THE French occupation of Madagascar, instead of establishing peace and order throughout the island, has had the effect of

plunging the country into chaos. The power of the French extends hardly farther than the range of their guns. The tribes hitherto held in subjection by the Hovas, have revolted against the new government, each on its own account. A common hatred of all foreigners shows itself. English missionaries and French officials suffer in common, and isolated groups of both have been cut off by the attacks of the natives. The two classes have made a united front to quell the insurgency, but thus far with small effect. The Hovas knew how to govern the other tribes; the French do not.

### THE CRISIS.

IT is with profound regret that we are compelled to record, at this late day in the campaign, a disunion among those who are convinced that the prosperity of our producing classes is wrapt up with the restoration of bimetallism, and whom duty to suffering humanity oppressed with the yoke of falling prices and love of country, should impel to unite in the momentous struggle to throw off the thralldom of a moneyed aristocracy that is subtly growing up on the impoverishment of our producing classes—a struggle that without unity of action will be made in vain. Unless petty jealousies and party preferences are put aside by those who should work in accord to secure the restoration of bimetallism, the money cliques will triumph in the election of Mr. McKinley—a triumph that will end in the enslaving of our producing classes to a moneyed oligarchy.

A crisis confronts our people such as they have never been called on to meet since our Republic was called into being. The crisis of 1861 hinged on the enslavement of an alien race; the struggle of to-day on the enslavement of our toiling millions. In 1861 the breaking of the fetters of four millions of negro slaves was fought for, and chattel slavery, as we fondly hoped, abolished forever within our borders. But in its place is arising a new slavery worse than chattel slavery in its darkest form. The negro was bound to a master prompted by self interest, if not motives of humanity, to care for his welfare, to keep him from want, to administer to his needs. The industrial slave of to-day is bound to a master who knows no heart, who has no care for his welfare, who stops not for his sufferings, but who doles out to him a pittance for his labor, having no care whether such pittance is sufficient to support life and maintain the strength of the laborer or not, coolly calculating that if the industrial slave, drooping from exhaustion consequent on insufficiency of food, or of bodily or mental rest, can no longer fulfill his task, gold can procure another to take his place, and that from the exhaustion of the slave the master will suffer no loss.

Such is the cruel task master that the pursuit of gold builds up, such is the cruel task master whose grasp on the throat of the producer will become more unrelenting just as gold rises, prices fall, and production is curtailed, with the result of throwing more and more producers out of work, ready to fill the places of those who, drooping from the exhaustion of poverty, are unable to longer keep up with their allotted task.

It is not the employer who is to blame. The employer, whether manufacturer or farmer, is, as a rule, humane, and many strive to give their employees work and provide them with the means of earning a livelihood even at a loss to themselves. But the employer is himself in the grasp of the money-lender, he is but the tool of gold, a task master driven by a more powerful hand.

Prices falling and the profits of industry being undermined, the manufacturer is driven into combinations designed to restrict production with a view to raising prices. In the face of continually falling prices he cannot prosper, so by restricting production, by the formation of trusts and monopolies he strives to maintain prices. The manufacturer who will not—or cannot—protect himself from falling prices by joining in such a trust finds his property

eaten up by depreciation and accumulating charges, such as interest and taxes, which he cannot earn until he finds himself a ruined man.

Thus are manufacturers who do not combine in trusts ground down to poverty, and those who strive to treat their employees justly and aid them in their distress weeded out, while hirelings of capital, centralized in trusts, take their place as the employers of labor. And then, indeed, do wage-earners, forced to seek work at their hands, become the slaves of poverty. Centralized capital neither hears nor sees the sufferings of those who toil; it demands of those it hires to organize production to carry on production with a view solely to profits, to squeeze the last penny possible from the wage-earner so as to still further amass the profits of the trust. So it is the owner of money, who invests it in trusts and monopolies, and who never comes in contact with those who are ground down to poverty that the profits of his investment may be further enhanced who becomes the relentless task-master of the industrial slave of to-day. It is not he who is put forward by centralized capital to organize production and who the wage-earner finds so unrelenting in his efforts to force down wages to the lowest possible limit who is the real task-master. This apparent task-master is merely the tool put forward by centralized capital to amass profits at the expense of the industrial slave; he is merely the slave driver who does the bidding of centralized capital and who is dependent for his place on the heartlessness and relentlessness with which he pursues the task of driving down the pittance of the wage-earner so as to amass the profits of those from whom he earns his hire.

So is a moneyed oligarchy being built up on the impoverishment of our producing classes. So is the self-reliant, independent American workman who has been the strength of his nation being reduced through gradual steps of impoverishment, degradation, suffering and despair to the slave of this oligarchy. No longer free and independent, the American workman is rapidly becoming the slave of poverty, being reduced to that poverty and dependence where he must do the bidding of a moneyed oligarchy or starve. Thus is the manhood and the liberty of our toiling millions being destroyed, and thus the pillar on which rests our political independence undermined.

Unless the constant appreciation of gold that is bringing about the enslavement of our producing classes to a moneyed oligarchy is checked, the days of our Republic are numbered, for the Republic that is based on individual liberty cannot long survive the loss of that liberty. So it is the destruction of our Republic, through the grinding down of our producing classes to poverty and the ultimate enslavement of our producing classes to a moneyed oligarchy, that confronts us. This is the crisis that is upon us—a crisis, we repeat, such as our people have never been called upon to face since our Republic was called into being.

Such a crisis demands a unity of action and purpose from all those who have the welfare of their country at heart. It is no time for petty jealousies or party bickerings, it is no time for Americans to dispute over petty details of policy or place. It is time for all patriots to stand together, it is time that all those who put place before patriotism, who would endanger the victory of the people by striving to secure to themselves party preferment or reward be thrust aside.

The very existence of our people as a nation of freemen is at stake. The overthrow of our Republic through the building up of a moneyed oligarchy and the reduction of our producing classes to slaves of poverty and consequently of such oligarchy confronts us. If government of the people by the people and for the people is not to perish from the face of the earth we must stand together and combat the efforts of those who are striving to place our nation and people in a position of dependence on foreign money-lenders. We must overthrow the trusts and monopolies that are now arising upon the wrecked fortunes of independent producers, we must put a stop to the centralization of wealth in a few hands,



and we must free our producing classes from the heartless and unrelenting task-master of centralized capital that knows no pity for human suffering, but is ever intent on driving the toiling millions for the profit of its owners and without regard to the welfare of such toilers. This we can do only by putting an end to that subtle cause, the appreciation of gold and resulting fall in prices that has undermined the profits of industry and made centralized capital all powerful.

It is the curtailment of production and the throwing of wage-earners out of work that has placed the wage-earner in the power of centralized capital. If industry was remunerative, yielding a fair profit to farmer and manufacturer alike, then trusts and monopolies could not be formed; for then there would be no inducement for manufacturers to enter into such trusts, and those who, finding a fair profit in legitimate industry, would not enter into such combines to restrict production with a view to artificially enhancing prices, would make such curtailment of production impossible and thereby defeat the purpose of trusts to unduly tax the consumer by arbitrarily curtailing production and raising prices. And, on the other hand, wage-earners would not be in the power of centralized capital; for manufacturers, finding the profits of industry such as to encourage them to enlarge production, would run their mills and factories on full time and thus give employment to wage-earners. Then wage-earners, finding a growing demand for their services and fuller employment for their time, there would be fewer men out of work and ready to take the places of those employed by trusts. Consequently, such trusts could not dismiss their hands with impunity, for they could not readily fill their places, and they then would be forced to treat their hands with greater consideration and pay them better wages, in order to keep them from leaving to secure other places.

So, the power of centralized capital to enslave the wage-earner would be destroyed, and the wage-earner, no longer a slave to poverty and no longer constrained to do the bidding of his employer in all things for a livelihood, would regain his independence and self-reliance, which alone can insure the stability of our republican institutions. When the wage-earner loses independence of thought and political action—as he ever must when he knows that dismissal will bring him face to face with starvation—the survival of our institutions is imperilled; for the liberty of the individual is the pillar on which the Republic stands. Destroy this and the Republic falls.

And it is this pillar that is now being undermined. The appreciation of gold—sapping, as it must, the profits of industry—brings curtailed production and consequent enforced idleness to many. This leads to increased competition among wage-earners for work, lower wages and increased difficulty of securing work. And, as this difficulty of securing a new job grows, so does the fear of dismissal; and as the fear of dismissal grows, so does the wage-earner lose his independence of action, lose his liberty and become the tool of centralized capital, even to voting an increase of the tribute laid by such organized capital on labor; even to voting his own enslavement to a moneyed oligarchy.

#### SEWALL OR WATSON—WHICH OR NEITHER?

AS shown in the foregoing editorial the crisis that is undermining our independence grows upon us; and, as it grows, it will be more difficult to meet. It must be met now. Our producing classes must be disenthralled now or never from the burdens that grind them down. It is a time when men of all parties who have the welfare of their country at heart should stand together. It is no time for discord; for discord at such a time imperils the very existence of our country. Let no patriot be led aside by the intrigues in the interest of some politician whose guiding star is selfishness and self-promotion. Let rather such politician be thrust aside. It is the supreme duty of the hour.

Yet we find division in the ranks of those who should be

struggling in unison to secure the disenthralment of our producing classes from the thralldom of a moneyed aristocracy that is being raised up on their impoverishment. And this lack of unison, this division of forces, is centered around the Vice-Presidency. In many states fusion has, it is true, been accomplished; in others there is crimination, recrimination and uncertainty. But it is no time for political deals. It is no time for fusion. It is no time to divide the electoral vote between Sewall and Watson, aside from the dangers of such a course. The American people want to throw their united strength to one man for the Vice-Presidency. They want, as their candidate, no Democrat, no Populist, no Republican, no partisan—they want an American. In Bryan they have found an American, a representative not of partisanship but of Americanism, and so on Bryan they are united. But with an American at the head of the ticket they want an American at the tail. They do not want compromise. They do not want to divide the honors and emoluments by placing a Democrat at one end of the ticket and a Populist at the other. It is not a campaign where emoluments or spoils are alone at stake. It is a campaign for the emancipation of our producing classes, of 70,000,000 of industrious people, from an oligarchy of a few thousands constituting a moneyed oligarchy which is assuming to rule the world. The American people do not want a representative of Democracy at one end of the ticket and a representative of Populism at the other. They want an American at both ends, a man for Vice-President who will stand for all Americans, not for Populists, not for Democrats, not for bimetallic Republicans, but for all alike. Bryan is acceptable to all. But Sewall is not. Neither is Watson. We impugn neither the Americanism of Mr. Sewall nor Mr. Watson, but neither is recognized by all parties as the man for the crisis. Mr. Sewall is not acceptable to the Populists. The Democrats will not take Mr. Watson. What, then, are we to do? We answer: Take them both down. Put up a candidate acceptable to all Americans.

Such a man can certainly be found. Who that man is, is not for us to say. It is not for Democrats or Populists or Bimetallic Republicans. The man for the place must not be the candidate of any party; he must be the candidate of all. It is for the trusted leaders of our wage-earning classes, in unison with the leaders of the Democratic and Populist parties and of the Bimetallic Republicans, to say who that man shall be. The election is only five weeks off; but there is yet time to take down both Messrs. Sewall and Watson and put up a new man who will stand for all Americans. If this is done, nothing can prevent the election of Mr. Bryan by an overwhelming vote; for Democrats, Populists and Bimetallic Republicans, united and working in perfect unison, will present an overbearing strength that the power of money cannot overcome.

Mr. Watson will not stand in the way of the accomplishment of this end. Neither do we believe that Mr. Sewall will refuse to withdraw his name if it is made clear to him that by so doing he can insure the election of Mr. Bryan. The Populists are ready to make the move if the Democrats will meet them. Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, holds the key to the situation. By withdrawing Mr. Sewall, he can clear the political atmosphere and insure the election of Mr. Bryan beyond peradventure.

#### MCKINLEY'S PROMISE THAT CANNOT BE KEPT.

AMIDST the throes of hard times and industrial stagnation, with disaster hanging over the business world, with labor earning but a scant recompense, and with want and suffering at the wage-earner's door, the American people are called upon to seek out the lost path to prosperity. To the farmer it is clear that the cause of his impoverishment lies in the fall in prices for his products that has left his toil unremunerative, while to the manufacturer it is equally clear that his losses come from a restricted

market for his products, consequent fall in prices and steady depreciation in the value of stock and plant. And while it is thus clear to farmer and manufacturer that the root of their troubles lies in a restricted market for their products and falling prices, the wage-earner is painfully aware that his sufferings come from scant employment with the resulting enforced idleness and cuts in wages.

Our producing classes do not need to be told of the evils that beset them, or the burdens that weigh them down, crushing out enterprise and leading to industrial stagnation. Every producer knows the difficulties with which he has had to contend, the sufferings he has experienced and the despair he has felt. And these difficulties have multiplied, these sufferings have been enhanced and hope has fled just as prices have fallen. This, too, have our producers felt, and of this, too, the vast majority have been convinced. It is not of their losses or sufferings, nor the direct cause of these losses that our producing classes need be told. All producers know intuitively that they prosper when prices are rising, that trade lags and enterprise slackens when prices are falling. So they welcome rising prices, and they fear long continuance of a fall in prices, for they know falling prices undermine the profits of industry, destroy the assets of debtors, and breed disaster.

Our producers have had to contend for years with a constant tendency of prices to fall, and each producer knows of the losses and knows of the sufferings that such fall has occasioned in his own case. The farmer knows how, with the fall in the price of wheat the reward of his labor has been diminished, and the planter knows how he has been impoverished by the fall in the price of cotton. Strenuous have been the efforts of the gold contractionists to delude farmer and planter into the belief that they have not suffered from falling prices; that though they get fewer dollars for their products they have to spend fewer for what they need, and that as a consequence they can purchase with the bushel of wheat and the bale of cotton as much as ever they could. But the impoverishment that has grown in intensity with the fall in prices, makes sad but conclusive answer that it is not so.

Well the farmer knows that the prices he pays for those things he buys have not fallen with the price of wheat, and well does he know that as the price of wheat has fallen, fewer have been the bushels that he has been able to call his own. So the farmer has suffered, not alone because the bushel of wheat will buy him less, but because he has fewer bushels of wheat to spend. He raises as many bushels of wheat to the acre as twenty or ten or five years ago, no more, truly, but no less; but of the bushels he raises fewer have remained to him, from year to year, to recompense him for the cost of production and support his family.

Consequently, year after year, and as prices have fallen, he has enjoyed to a smaller and smaller degree the fruits of his toil, for after putting aside the number of bushels of wheat requisite to provide the money for interest charges and taxes, fewer bushels have remained with him. More bushels have gone to pay interest and taxes and fewer have remained to pay the farmer and his farm hands for their labor. So the actual wages to farm hands and profits to farmer have of necessity been reduced, for just as prices have fallen there has remained, after providing for fixed charges, a smaller share of the wheat produced to be divided between them. The creditor classes receiving a greater share of the wealth produced, the active agents in production, the farmer and the farm hand, have received less. It is not only smaller prices that have cut into the income of the farmer but smaller prices for fewer bushels.

And even the price he gets for the fewer bushels is not equivalent to the price he could have realized for the same number of bushels twenty, or ten, or even five years ago, for, as we have said, the prices of those things he buys have fallen in no such degree with the price of wheat. So the ability of the farmer to provide

for the needs and comforts of his family have been impaired by the fall in prices; 1st, because he gets fewer bushels of the wheat he produces for his share in production; and, 2d, because the bushels he gets do not go as far as formerly. And what is true of the farmer is true of the planter, what is true of the grower of wheat is true of the raiser of other cereals or farm products in general. How, then, can we be surprised that farmer and farm laborer have been impoverished by the fall in prices?

It is, indeed, true that the gold contractionist endeavors to account for the fall in prices by improved methods of production, but the bare fact is that the acre of land produces no more wheat to-day than twenty, or ten, or five years ago, and that the same amount of labor will suffice to cultivate but little more land than twenty years ago, and not a bit more than five years ago. Yet the farmer realized for wheat sold in 1891 an average price of 83.9 cents per bushel, and last year but 50.9 cents. The productiveness of land has not increased, and there have been fewer improvements in production during the last twenty years, practically none during the last five, that have materially lessened the cost of production—that is, enabled the farmer without adding to his help to cultivate more acres of land. So improved methods of production cannot be held accountable for the fall in prices, for improvements in methods of production such as would have materially cheapened the labor cost of production there have not been.

All this the farmer knows from experience. He has too intimately felt the fall in prices to be deluded into the belief that he has not been injured thereby. He knows his sufferings come from falling prices, and the one serious question that concerns him is the cause of such ruinous fall and the way to bring about the remedy.

And while the farmer thus sees clearly the cause of his sufferings and looks to higher prices for his products as the remedy, the manufacturer is equally alive to the immediate cause of his losses. He feels the restricted demand for his goods and resulting fall in prices and he like the farmer longs for higher prices. The question that concerns him is what has led to the restricted market for his goods and consequent stagnation of industry and what will bring about that increased demand for his products for which he has long waited and which can alone enable him to command better prices for his goods?

To the wage-earner the diminishment of profits both to manufacturer and farmer means curtailed employment. It means men out of work striving to take the place of those employed, and such competition among wage-earners for work must force wages down. These wage-earners employed on farm or in factory, and who are directly dependent on the selling price of those things they produce for their recompense, will not be the only sufferers from falling prices. Wage-earners employed directly in the production of wealth, on the farm, in the mine or the factory, and wage-earners employed in the distribution of wealth, as the employees of railroads, will suffer loss of wages alike. Falling prices take from the active agents in the production of wealth and give to the creditor classes. In other words, as prices fall, the greater is the share of the wealth produced that must be sold in order to realize the dollars necessary to meet fixed charges, interest, taxes, rents. Consequently less remains to be divided as profits and wages. The loss falls directly on the employer. Finding his profits cut into, he endeavors to recompense himself at the expense of the wage-earner. This the wage-earner resists, but a continued fall in prices makes such resistance hopeless.

It is the hope of profits that incites the employer to production. If profits are cut away, the stimulus to production is undermined, enterprise being unrewarded, lags, and curtailment of production follows. This leads to the throwing of wage-earners out of work, and thus idle workmen stand ready to take the places of those who, resisting cuts in wages, go out on strike. At first the idle workman revolts at taking the place of his fellow who



has refused to work for reduced wages, but sooner or later, enforced idleness, and resulting poverty and distress, will drive workmen to take the place of their fellows, although by so doing they make it possible for employers to cut wages. The struggle for existence is hard and the sufferings of dear ones imperatively spur on the wage earner to offer his services at such pay as he can get, even though by so doing he takes the place of his fellow struggling for better pay. The struggle to keep up wages in the face of falling prices is indeed hopeless, for when there is no profit in production, there is no demand among employers for workmen, for, in the absence of profits, employers have no incentive to enlarged production. When the farmer receives less for his produce and the manufacturer less for the products of his mill, and when of these products they must give a greater share to the creditor classes, wages must fall, for there is less out of which they can be paid.

Those wage-earners engaged in the distribution of wealth, suffer from falling prices equally with their fellows working in mill or on farm. In the first place the curtailment of production leads to a diminished quantity of goods to be exchanged. Consequently there is less for the railroads to carry, less to be bought and sold, less to be carried to the merchant and retailer, less to be delivered to the consumer. So the demand for the services of wage-earners is slackened. Railroads have need of fewer men, and merchants and retailers, handling fewer goods, need of fewer hands. And, in the second place, those engaged in the production of wealth and thrown out of work owing to curtailment of production, seek to fill the places of those employed in the distribution of wealth. Thus the number of those seeking employment of railroads, of merchants, of retailers, is increased, while the number of places to be filled is diminished. Consequently, before this increased competition for work, wages must fall.

And this leads us up to the merchant, the so-called "business man." He too has suffered from the fall in prices that has led to curtailment of production and a decrease in the quantity of goods bought and sold. Handling less, the cost of handling has been enhanced. Consequently, old charges for such services leave him no margin, for all the profit is eaten up by his fixed and necessary charges. So the profits of the mere commission merchant have been undermined. His place of business he must have, he must keep it open, and keep his higher priced help whether their time is occupied or not; he must pay the same rent, the same interest, whether he is doing much business or little, earning many commissions or none. And if the "business man" does not merely sell goods on commission, but buys and sells them at his own risk, depreciation in value of stock has to be added to the losses suffered by the mere commission merchant.

So then we see all those actively engaged in the production and distribution of wealth have suffered and must continue to suffer from falling prices. Until prices commence to rise, there can be no revival of prosperity, and on this all are agreed, even the most rabid gold contractionists, the blind followers of the blind. The most pronounced of the gold trade journals accept rising prices as a precursor of returning prosperity, and look upon falling prices as an indication of continued industrial depression.

A check to the fall in prices is then the remedy for the continued trade depression, the admitted cure of industrial stagnation. And to bring about this remedy what does Mr. McKinley propose? He promises prosperity, to farmers, manufacturers, wage-earners, business men. But what does he propose to bring it about? High tariff and a firm adherence to the gold standard; this and nothing more. A firm adherence to the gold standard we already have, so from the pursuit of this we can expect no trade revival. Our hopes then must be centered in higher tariff duties. It is only as to the tariff that the policy of the present administration shall be changed. With undeviating course we shall pursue as now the gold standard. But changes in tariff Mr. McKinley promises, and from these changes to higher tariff duties he

promises prosperity. To the manufacturer he promises an enlarged demand for his goods and higher prices, to the farmer an enlarged market for his products and better prices, and to the wage-earner increased demand for his services, increased chances of employment and higher wages.

But how can higher tariff duties bring that enlarged demand for manufactured goods that can alone start up our mills and factories, bring prosperity to manufacturers and employment at better wages for mill and factory hands? It will preserve our own market to goods of our own manufacture says Mr. McKinley. But it is not that goods of domestic manufacture have been supplanted, under the Wilson tariff, by goods of foreign make that our mills and factories have been closed, but because the impoverishment of our farming classes has destroyed the home market. And it is not changes in tariff that have impoverished our agricultural classes. It is the fall in prices, common to all gold standard countries and from which the agriculturalists in all such countries have suffered. Receiving low prices for their products our farmers have little to spend. Compelled by the fall in prices to give a larger and larger share of their products year after year to meet fixed interest charges, a smaller share has remained to be expended for manufactured goods. Consequently the demand for the products of our mills has fallen off, not because their products are being replaced by goods of foreign manufacture but because our farmers have been obliged by their impoverishment to purchase less. So higher tariff duties will not bring prosperity to our manufacturers, for higher tariff duties will not remove the cause of the decreased demand for the products of our mills, which is impoverishment of our farmers, not foreign competition, the destruction not the loss of our home market for manufactured goods.

So increased demand and better prices for manufactured goods will not come as the result of higher tariff duties so long as we adhere to the gold standard. There cannot come increased demand for the services of wage earners in mill and factory until we make a market for their products, for until such time any increase of production, any enlarged output of manufactured goods must lead to a further fall in prices, with resulting curtailment of production.

So higher tariff will not bring prosperity to the manufacturer for it will not make a market for his goods, it cannot lead to a revival of manufacturing, increased employment and at better wages for mill and factory hands, and it cannot therefore lead to enlarged demand and at better prices for agricultural products.

Mr. McKinley holds forth false hopes. He would apply the remedy at the wrong end, he would build up prosperity from the top, not from the bottom, he would encourage enlarged production of manufactured goods without building up a market and as a consequence the fleeting stimulus he would give to manufacturing by inducing deluded manufacturers to enlarge production on the promise of higher tariff duties would collapse like a house of cards.

#### WOMAN'S WAYS.

SMILE a little, smile a little,  
As you go along,  
Not alone when life is pleasant,  
But when things go wrong.  
Care delights to see you frowning,  
Loves to hear you sigh;  
Turn a smiling face upon her,  
Quick the dame will fly.

Smile a little, smile a little,  
All along the road;  
Every life must have its burden,  
Every heart its load.  
Why sit down in gloom and darkness,  
With your grief to sup?  
As you drink Fate's bitter tonic,  
Smile across the cup.

Smile upon the troubled pilgrims  
Whom you pass and meet;  
Frowns are thorns, and smiles are blossoms  
Oft for weary feet.

Do not make the way seem harder  
By a sullen face,  
Smile a little, smile a little,  
Brighten up the place.

Smile upon your undone labor;  
Not for one who grieves  
O'er his task, waits wealth or glory;  
He who smiles achieves.  
Though you meet with loss and sorrow  
In the passing years,  
Smile a little, smile a little,  
Even through your tears.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

\*\*\*

Grecian women had longer feet than the average man has now.

\*\*\*

Mrs. Langtry has a ruby which weighs  $44\frac{1}{8}$  carats, and which is said to be worth \$300,000.

\*\*\*

"Mrs. Alexander," says *The Living Church*, "wife of the Bishop of Derry, is lying in a critical condition of illness at the palace, Londonderry. She is the author of one hymn that has served to make her famous: 'There is a green hill far away,' and it is said that the popularity of this hymn, having the effect of bringing her husband into notice, obtained for him his elevation to an Irish deanery. He was made Bishop in 1867."

\*\*\*

Princess de Metternich the other day met a friend of former years in the Prater at Vienna who asked with frank solicitude after her health. "Oh, I'm well enough," said the princess; "that is for a woman of my age." "And what age may that be, princess?" "Fifty," was the reply, given without hesitation. "Not much for a cathedral, but a very respectable age for a woman."

\*\*\*

Madame de Pompadour was not, according to the testimony of her contemporaries, a beauty, nor anything more than a fairly good looking woman. She gained her influence by her pleasing manners and her wonderful tact and address. Her chief beauty was her hair, which, to increase her apparent height, she wore in the fashion that has since borne her name.

\*\*\*

Mme. Dieulafoy, the explorer, one of the few women in France who can legally wear men's clothes in public, in defending the use of bloomers for bicycling, asserts that half the women in the world wear breeches and have worn them for centuries, and that in countries where the women wear the trousers population is steadily increasing, whereas in France it is diminishing.

\*\*\*

Great as the civil service law is, it has not operated very favorably for women. Quite a number who have entered the service at from \$600 to a \$1,000, under the civil service rules, are now receiving \$1,200 and \$1,400 per annum. They are appointed generally as copyists, typewriters or stenographers, and have usually found promotion within the lower grades sufficiently rapid. There has been an unfortunate prejudice against promoting them to the highest salaries, but this is believed to be fast dying out, as the appointment of a more efficient and meritorious class of women demonstrates their ability and fitness.

#### A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

THE fact is noted in a technical journal of the already considerable as well as rapidly increasing quantity of cotton fiber that is annually consumed in the manufacture of absorbent cotton for surgical uses. The process of preparing the raw cotton for such purposes is given as follows: After boiling in a solution of potash, which eliminates all the greasy and waxy matter, the residue cotton is placed in a so-called "whizzer" and dried. Being then treated to the medicating process by the use of such antiseptics as diluted corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid, the cotton is placed upon cards and run into laps, being thus made ready for the market, where it brings a comparatively high price. Prepared according to this method, the cotton is in admirable condition for the stanching and covering of wounds, and in the sickroom is regarded as equally valuable in its simple and effective action, absorbing, as it does, all moistures with great readiness.

\*\*\*

A glass of water should always be taken the first thing in

the morning. It exercises a two-fold advantage. First of all, when sipped slowly it acts as a stimulator to the excretory organs. Secondly, during sleep a great deal of mucus is secreted by the membrane lining of the mouth and other organs of the alimentary canal, and this morning drink removes it. Many a morning headache will be cured if this habit is carefully and systematically carried out.

\*\*\*

A dust of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) not only will relieve a burn, but it is said will soothe a toothache. Oil of cloves will surely do this.

\*\*\*

A level teaspoonful of boracic acid dissolved in a pint of freshly boiled water and applied cool is the best wash for inflamed sore eyes or granulated lids, and an excellent gargle for inflamed sore throat.

\*\*\*

For a laxative diet Mrs. Rorer recommends, first of all, an abundant use of fats. If bread is used it should be whole wheat bread, with a goodly quantity of butter; masticate it thoroughly. At least once, and better twice a day, take lettuce, or cress, or tomatoes, with plenty of oil and very little acid, the acid used being lemon juice and not vinegar. Eat also a little fat with meat and masticate thoroughly. Tea should not be used, and just before taking coffee, drink at least half a glass of cold, not ice water. Take a half pint of water the first thing in the morning and the same quantity before going to bed.

\*\*\*

Mr. H. Benjafield, of Tasmania, in a recent address to the fruit-growers of that country, asserts that much of the illness in the world is due to a lack of fruit in the diet. The highest authorities on gout and rheumatism think that fruit helps to correct the tendency to these troubles.

#### AROUND THE FIRESIDE.

THE smallest bark on life's tumultuous ocean  
Will leave a track behind forevermore;  
The lightest wave of influence, once in motion,  
Extends and widens to the eternal shore.  
We should be wary, then, who go before  
A myriad yet to be, and we should take  
Our bearings carefully, where breakers roar,  
And fearful tempests gather; one mistake  
May wreck unnumbered barks that follow in our wake.

—Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton.

\*\*\*

How few people know that the shamrock of Ireland is the white clover of the United States. Yet the *Trifolium repens*, as it is technically termed, is the successor of the *Oxalis acetosella* in the emblematic service of the Irish race.

\*\*\*

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be five hundred miles long, twenty miles broad, and two hundred and fifty feet in thickness.

\*\*\*

A whole village of well-to-do Italians, speaking English with an accent, is one of the most astonishing things that Italy offers to the tourist. They are retired organ-grinders, who have acquired comfortable fortunes in this country.

\*\*\*

Henry Guy Carleton, the dramatic author, has an impediment in his speech—in fact, he stammers—but this circumstance does not at all mar his charming gift of conversation, for he is one of the best talkers on almost any subject, and at repartee he has few superiors. One day a lady said to him: "Mr. Carleton, were you born with that stammer—if I may ask the question without impertinence?" "No, madame," was the reply, "I did not begin until I began to talk."

When he first met William R. Travers, also an inveterate stammerer, Travers said to him: "Mr. Ca-Ca-Carleton, I s-see that you and I sp-speak English with the sa-same accent."

\*\*\*

Here's a Mohammedan prayer: O God, bestow blessing upon our lord Mohammed the beloved, and upon his father Abraham the friend, and upon his brother Moses the word, and upon the faithful Jesus the Spirit of God, and upon David and Solomon and Zechariah and John the Baptist and their people, as long as the



thoughtful ones remember Thee, and the thoughtless ones neglect to think of them.

\*\*\*

Who would think of making sugar sweeter by the addition of salt? Such, however, is asserted to be the case by Prof. Zuntz at a meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin.

From his experiments he finds that if to a solution of sugar there be added a slight amount of salt and water so weak that it excites no saline taste, the result is extra sweetening of the sugared water. The weakest of quinine solution is said to produce a practically similar result.

The explanation given of the above seeming incongruity is that the ever so feeble saltiness or bitterness imparts an increased sensibility to the sensation of taste by the simultaneous stimuli, and hence an appreciation of additional sweetness.

\*\*\*

The agricultural traditions of the influence of the moon on vegetation are no longer scoffed at by true scientists. Many of them are absurd, but underlying them is what some now consider a general principle that the moon produces air currents as it does sea currents or tides, and that through this influence on the weather it exerts the marked influence on vegetable growth with which tradition has always credited it. Science is slowly learning that it will never do to close its eyes to any tradition of the general experience of practical men, however unlearned.

### BRIC-A-BRAC.

"THREE Blind Mice" is in a music book of 1609. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century. "A Froggie Would A-Wooing Go" was written in 1650. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The author of "Cinderella," "Jack the Giant-Killer," "Blue Beard" and "Tom Thumb" was Charles Perrault, a Frenchman, and written in 1697. "Boys and Girls Come Out to Play" dates from Charles II.

"Old Mother Hubbard," "Goosey, Goosey Gander" and "Old Mother Goose" were first published in the sixteenth century.

"Humpty Dumpty" was a bold, bad baron, who lived in the days of King John, and was tumbled from power. This history was put into a riddle, the answer to which is an egg.

"The Babes in the Wood" was founded on an actual crime committed in the fifteenth century. An old house in Norfolk is still pointed out, upon a mantel-shelf in which the entire history is carved.

\*\*\*

THE late Emperor Frederick of Germany disliked to have any one speak slightly of women. When he was crown prince, an officer once remarked of a wounded comrade that he was weeping like a woman. "Never make that comparison," said the Prince, with a frown. "Crying like a child would be better; women have more fortitude than men."

\*\*\*

THERE is a touching story told of the funeral of Sir Walter Scott. The road by which the procession took its way wound over a hill, whence can be seen one of the most beautiful of landscapes. It was his habit to pause there to gaze upon the scene, and, when taking a friend out to drive, he never failed to stop there and call the attention of his companion to the most beautiful points of the view. Few could refrain from tears when, carrying their master on his last journey, the horses stopped at the old, familiar spot—as it were for him to give a last look at the scene he had loved so well.

Extremes meet. I told this anecdote of Scott's funeral to a friend, who in turn told me a story. A little less than a century ago there lived in a certain New England village a graceless fellow who spent most of his time at the grogshop, to the neglect of all honest callings. The summons had come for him.

"To join  
The innumerable caravan that moves  
To that mysterious realm where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death"

As his funeral procession, on its way to the place of burial, passed his favorite haunt, the bearers inadvertently turned a little aside, at the same time slackening their pace. The wag of the neighborhood spoke hastily: "Go on! go on!" said he; "don't stop here, for mercy's sake! He'll be sure to go in!"

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MR. WHARTON BARKER, Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Dear Sir:—Will you please answer in your journal the following questions:

1. What is the price of gold paid by the Bank of England?
2. Do not the laws of our country fix the price of gold at \$20.67 an ounce? What are the provisions of the law of January 14, 1875, concerning the buying of gold by the government?
3. Can you give the increase or decrease of exports from gold-standard and from silver-standard countries?

J. L. K.

1. The British coining value of an ounce of gold, 22 carats fine, is £3 17s. 10½d., and the British mints are open to the free coinage of gold to all persons at this rate. In other words, any one has the right to deposit gold with the British mints for coinage into full legal tender coin, and after the lapse of the period necessary to convert the bullion into coin, receive gold sovereigns for the bullion deposited, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. for every ounce of British or sterling standard gold deposited. But as a matter of fact, all the gold deposited at the British mint is deposited by the Bank of England, which is obliged to buy all gold offered, paying therefor at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, or at a discount of ½d. per ounce over the coinage rate. As the Bank pays for gold at once, it is to the advantage of any one having gold to dispose of to sell it to the Bank of England at this small discount rather than deposit it with the mint and wait for payment until the coinage of the bullion. The individual depositing gold for coinage would lose the interest on the value of the gold deposited, and so prefers to sell it to the Bank. But this loss of interest on gold bullion deposited for coinage does not apply to the Bank, which is permitted to issue its notes against bullion deposited with the mint just as it is against gold coin in its own vaults. So, in buying gold, the Bank finds a source of profit; while at the same time the owner of gold bullion is saved from a loss of interest that he would have to suffer if obliged to deposit his gold at the mint and await the coinage of his bullion and the return of the coined sovereigns for payment.

2. The laws of the United States provide for the free coinage of gold at the rate of \$20.67 + per ounce of pure gold, or

\$18.604 + per ounce of standard gold. The Act of January 14th, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments, did not direct the purchase of gold by the government at a price of \$20.67 per ounce. It simply abrogated all charge for mintage, so that any one depositing gold of standard fineness—that is, nine parts pure gold and one part alloy—at our mints, would have returned to him, absolutely without charge, gold coin at the rate of \$ 8.604 + for each ounce of standard gold deposited. And, if pure gold was deposited, then, after paying for the cost of the alloy, the depositor would have returned to him gold coin at the rate of \$20.67 for every ounce of gold deposited. Prior to July 1st, 1853, no charge whatever was made under our mint system for the coinage of either gold or silver. For twenty years thereafter, and under the provisions of the Act of February 21st, 1853, a charge of one-half of one per cent. was made for the coinage of both gold and silver. This charge was changed by the Act of February 12th, 1873, to one-fifth of one per cent. for gold, while the coinage of the silver dollar was suspended by the same Act. Finally, by Act of January 14th, 1875, the charge was abrogated; and, since that date, the coinage of gold has been absolutely free.

3. The fall in prices has been so great of late years that the reported value of exports and imports is no index by which to compare the volume of the world's commerce of to-day with that of fifteen or twenty years ago. For the year 1880-'81 the reported value of the foreign commerce of the world was: Imports, \$8,482,085,000; exports, \$7,970,277,000, while for the year 1894-'95 we find the reported value, imports, \$8,660,868,543; exports, \$7,845,429,062. These figures would indicate that there had been no increase in the world's trade, but such has been far from the case. There will also be remarked from the above figures a large excess of imports over exports. Of course such excess is purely hypothetical, for, as a matter of fact, the imports and exports of the world must balance, for what is exported by one country must be imported by another. The apparent excess of imports is, therefore, merely the result of loose methods in the estimation of values and because the same goods are given a greater reported value at the port of import, than export. This is in measure due to the fact that the addition of freight charges makes goods more valuable at the end of a journey than at the start.

Divided up among countries and groups of countries we find the values of exports and imports for the year 1880-'81, as compared to the year 1894-'95 to be reported in the United States State Department Reports on our Commercial Relations as follows:

## THE WORLD'S TRADE.

	1880-1881		1894-1895	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
United Kingdom.....	\$1,922,888,000	\$1,446,943,000	\$1,987,005,845	\$1,332,241,153
All other countries of Europe.....	4,293,518,000	3,868,074,000	4,111,396,046	3,651,384,934
Total for Europe.....	\$6,216,406,000	\$5,315,017,000	\$6,098,401,891	\$4,983,626,087
Gold Standard America:				
United States.....	\$642,665,000	\$902,377,000	\$654,994,622	\$892,140,572
Canada .....	112,680,000	103,926,000	129,074,268	118,564,352
Total .....	\$755,345,000	\$1,006,303,000	\$784,068,890	\$1,010,704,924
Silver Standard America:				
Mexico .....	\$35,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$48,089,536	\$36,716,865
Central American States.....	11,300,000	15,928,000	12,355,000	17,085,806
*South " " .....	256,572,000	336,285,000	375,211,824	364,163,590
Total .....	\$302,872,000	\$372,213,000	\$435,656,360	\$417,966,261
West Indies.....	\$115,676,000	\$169,364,000	\$122,680,660	\$148,831,834
Total for America.....	\$1,173,893,000	\$1,547,880,000	\$1,342,405,910	\$1,577,503,019
Asia .....	754,669,000	772,766,000	732,222,432	747,406,827
Africa.....	193,517,000	179,614,000	243,753,729	253,703,173
Australasia .....	118,600,000	135,000,000	218,084,581	263,189,956
All other Countries .....	25,000,000	20,000,000	26,000,000	20,000,000
Total.....	\$8,482,085,000	\$7,970,277,000	\$8,660,868,543	\$7,845,429,062

\* Venezuela and Chile are nominally on a gold basis but practically on a paper, as are Argentine, Brazil and Columbia.

It will be seen from the above table that the exports from the United Kingdom and from Europe as a whole, show a falling off in value; that the value of the trade of gold standard America shows no material change; that the value of exports from the

West Indies show a marked falling off, and that the trade of silver-using and paper-using America shows a decided increase both as to imports and exports. Australasia and Africa also show increase of trade and silver-using Asia gives no indication of a



change in trade. But as a matter of fact, although the value of the foreign trade of the countries of Asia remains unchanged, the whole course of trade is being altered. In short, they are trading more among one another. Thus China is importing less and less of manufactured goods from England, more from India and Japan. Her imports show no change in value, but they are coming from different countries, more and more from India and Japan, less and less from England.

But, as we have already said, a comparison of values is no index as to the growth or decline of trade, as compared with 1880-'81, for the decline in prices has been so great that a trade no greater in dollars to-day than then, is in reality much greater. It is with quantities not values we must deal if we would arrive at a correct idea of the growth of trade, and unfortunately such statistics are not collated in the desired detail.

The following table, reproduced from THE AMERICAN of some time since, and showing the imports of wheat into Great Britain and the countries from which imported, will, however be of interest, giving, as it does, an indication of how exports from silver and paper-using countries have been fostered by the premium on gold:

#### IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From gold-standard countries.		
	1880. bushels.	1894. bushels.
Germany, . . . . .	2,983,400	1,334,747
Egypt, . . . . .	2,989,059	...
Roumania, . . . . .	236,374	201,767
Turkey, . . . . .	...	633,877
United States, . . . . .	67,556,186	46,022,057
Australasia, . . . . .	7,926,569	7,221,180
Canada, . . . . .	7,256,726	5,298,227
	88,948,314	60,711,854
From countries in which gold is at a premium.		
Russia, . . . . .	5,376,605	31,221,661
India, . . . . .	6,025,893	9,984,905
Argentina, . . . . .	...	24,778,017
Chili, . . . . .	2,516,651	3,288,905
Uruguay, . . . . .	...	577,766
	13,919,149	69,851,251
From all other countries, . . . . .		
	288,128	340,860
	103,155,591	130,903,968

#### THE TARIFF AND SILVER.

To Mr. Wharton Barker, Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Dear Sir:—I have recently read your work on "Bimetallism" with much interest and, I think, profit. I was particularly impressed with your showing of the effect of cheap silver bullion on the imports from and exports to the silver using countries. A speaker at a Republican meeting in this city the other evening stated that with free silver the existing tariff would, in effect, be lowered because the duties could be paid in "fifty-three cent dollars." Of course this is on the theory of no appreciation of silver as a result of re-monetization.

I take the liberty of asking you to state whether or not in your opinion his contention has any basis of truth in it and whether, as a matter of fact, a new basis of money which should have less purchasing power than our present "honest-dollar" would reduce the protective feature of our present tariff.

Very truly yours,

Trenton, N. J.

LINTON SATTERTHWAIT.

Granting that free coinage of silver would give us a silver dollar worth but 53 cents in gold, the protection conferred by our existing tariff duties would be in effect increased, not lowered thereby. A 53 cent dollar as measured by gold would mean gold at a premium of 89 per cent. And what would this mean? It would mean that the importer when he came to remit for goods bought from gold standard countries would have to pay \$1.89 where he now pays but \$1.00. The result would be that the price the importer must pay for goods would be enhanced 89 per cent. which would be in effect a protective duty of this amount. And further, all duties that are levied on an *ad-valorem* basis would be increased in like proportion with this enhancement of prices for the invoices of the goods imported would show, when converted into our currency, a greater value than now proportionate to the premium on gold.

So granting the impossible assumption that the free coinage of silver would have no effect whatsoever on the relative values of gold and silver we would get \$1.89 paid as duty in 53 cent dollars where now \$1.00 is paid in a dollar at par with gold. So the gold value of the duties paid the government on all goods coming under the *ad-valorem* schedules (and most of the schedules of the Wilson tariff are in whole or part *ad-valorem*) would remain

unchanged while the premium on gold adding as it would to the cost of everything bought from gold using countries would act as an additional protective tariff of 89 per cent. on all goods whatsoever bought from gold using Europe.

#### DEARER SILVER, CHEAPER GOLD AND HIGHER PRICES.

To Mr. Wharton Barker, Editor of THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir:—Kindly answer this question in your next issue.

How can the free coinage of silver bring up the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce and raise the price of commodities also?

Yours at 16 to 1,

Milwaukee, Wis.

A SILVERITE.

The opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver will bring silver to a par with gold and make the ounce of silver worth \$1.29, but this will be accomplished not so much by bringing up the value of silver as by bringing down the value of gold. In other words in response to the increased demand for silver that metal will rise in value so that the ounce of silver will purchase more than now while, on the other hand, as we transfer to silver part of that monetary demand which now rests on gold, that metal will fall in value so that the ounce of gold will purchase less of the products of labor than now, and just so far as gold falls in value prices will rise. After we have opened our mints to the free coinage of silver and placed silver side by side with gold to share the monetary burdens now falling with overbearing force on gold, the ounce of silver will be worth \$1.29 in gold but this gold will not be the same dear gold we have now but a cheaper gold and just to the degree that this gold is cheaper prices will be higher. So the effect of free coinage will be to make silver dearer, gold cheaper and prices higher.

#### ODDS AND ENDS.

If you turn to a map of Spain you will take note at its southern point and running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, of a promontory, which, from its position, is admirably adapted for commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and watching the exit and entrance of all ships. A fortress stands upon this promontory, called now, as it was called in the time of the Moorish domination in Spain, "Tarifa." The name is of Moorish origin. It was the custom of the Moors to watch from this point all merchant ships going into or coming out of the midland sea, and to levy duties according to a fixed scale on all merchandise contained therein. This duty was called from the place where it was levied "tarifa" or tariff.

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One of the earliest uses of the phrase "Free Trade" occurred at the opening of the Irish Parliament in 1777, when Hussey Burg moved the address to the King in which was the following sentence: "It is not by temporary expedient but by an extension of trade that Ireland can be benefited." Flood, who was seated in the Vice-Treasurer's place, said audibly: "Why not a free trade?" The amendment electrified the House. The words were adopted and the motion carried unanimously.

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Difference between a watch and a clock.—A watch differs from a clock in its having a vibrating wheel instead of a vibrating pendulum; and, as in a clock, gravity is always pulling the pendulum down to the bottom of its arc, which is its natural place of rest, but does not fix it there, because the momentum acquired during its fall from one side carries it up to an equal height on the other. So in a watch a spring, generally spiral, surrounding the axis of the balance-wheel, is always pulling this towards a middle position of rest, but does not fix it there, because the momentum acquired during its approach to the middle position, from either side, carries it just as far past on the other side, and the spring has to begin its work again. The balance-wheel at each vibration allows one-tooth of the adjoining wheel to pass, as the pendulum does in a clock. A mainspring is used to keep up the motion of the watch, instead of the weight used in a clock; and as a spring acts equally well whatever be its position, a watch keeps time wherever carried. In winding up a watch one turn of the axle on which is the stem, is rendered equivalent, by the train of wheels to about four hundred turns or beats of the balance-wheel, an exertion of a few seconds, thus giving motion for twenty-four or thirty hours.

Do not make the way seem harder  
By a sullen face.  
Smile a little, smile a little,  
Brighten up the place.  
Smile upon your undone labor;  
Not for one who grieves  
O'er his task, waits wealth or glory;  
He who smiles achieves.  
Though you meet with loss and sorrow  
In the passing years,  
Smile a little, smile a little,  
Even through your tears.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Grecian women had longer feet than the average man has now.

Mrs. Langtry has a ruby which weighs 44 $\frac{1}{8}$  carats, and which is said to be worth \$300,000.

"Mrs. Alexander," says *The Living Church*, "wife of the Bishop of Derry, is lying in a critical condition of illness at the palace, Londonderry. She is the author of one hymn that has served to make her famous: 'There is a green hill far away,' and it is said that the popularity of this hymn, having the effect of bringing her husband into notice, obtained for him his elevation to an Irish deanery. He was made Bishop in 1867."

Princess de Metternich the other day met a friend of former years in the Prater at Vienna who asked with frank solicitude after her health. "Oh, I'm well enough," said the princess; "that is for a woman of my age." "And what age may that be, princess?" "Fifty," was the reply, given without hesitation. "Not much for a cathedral, but a very respectable age for a woman."

Madame de Pompadour was not, according to the testimony of her contemporaries, a beauty, nor anything more than a fairly good looking woman. She gained her influence by her pleasing manners and her wonderful tact and address. Her chief beauty was her hair, which, to increase her apparent height, she wore in the fashion that has since borne her name.

Mme. Dieulafoy, the explorer, one of the few women in France who can legally wear men's clothes in public, in defending the use of bloomers for bicycling, asserts that half the women in the world wear breeches and have worn them for centuries, and that in countries where the women wear the trousers population is steadily increasing, whereas in France it is diminishing.

Great as the civil service law is, it has not operated very favorably for women. Quite a number who have entered the service at from \$600 to a \$1,000, under the civil service rules, are now receiving \$1,200 and \$1,400 per annum. They are appointed generally as copyists, typewriters or stenographers, and have usually found promotion within the lower grades sufficiently rapid. There has been an unfortunate prejudice against promoting them to the highest salaries, but this is believed to be fast dying out, as the appointment of a more efficient and meritorious class of women demonstrates their ability and fitness.

#### A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

THE fact is noted in a technical journal of the already considerable as well as rapidly increasing quantity of cotton fiber that is annually consumed in the manufacture of absorbent cotton for surgical uses. The process of preparing the raw cotton for such purposes is given as follows: After boiling in a solution of potash, which eliminates all the greasy and waxy matter, the residue cotton is placed in a so-called "whizzer" and dried. Being then treated to the medicating process by the use of such antiseptics as diluted corrosive sublimate and carbolic acid, the cotton is placed upon cards and run into laps, being thus made ready for the market, where it brings a comparatively high price. Prepared according to this method, the cotton is in admirable condition for the stanching and covering of wounds, and in the sickroom is regarded as equally valuable in its simple and effective action, absorbing, as it does, all moistures with great readiness.

A glass of water should always be taken the first thing in

the morning. It exercises a two-fold advantage. First of all, when sipped slowly it acts as a stimulator to the excretory organs. Secondly, during sleep a great deal of mucus is secreted by the membrane lining of the mouth and other organs of the alimentary canal, and this morning drink removes it. Many a morning headache will be cured if this habit is carefully and systematically carried out.

A dust of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) not only will relieve a burn, but it is said will soothe a toothache. Oil of cloves will surely do this.

A level teaspoonful of boracic acid dissolved in a pint of freshly boiled water and applied cool is the best wash for inflamed sore eyes or granulated lids, and an excellent gargle for inflamed sore throat.

For a laxative diet Mrs. Rorer recommends, first of all, an abundant use of fats. If bread is used it should be whole wheat bread, with a goodly quantity of butter; masticate it thoroughly. At least once, and better twice a day, take lettuce, or cress, or tomatoes, with plenty of oil and very little acid, the acid used being lemon juice and not vinegar. Eat also a little fat with meat and masticate thoroughly. Tea should not be used, and just before taking coffee, drink at least half a glass of cold, not ice water. Take a half pint of water the first thing in the morning and the same quantity before going to bed.

Mr. H. Benjafield, of Tasmania, in a recent address to the fruit-growers of that country, asserts that much of the illness in the world is due to a lack of fruit in the diet. The highest authorities on gout and rheumatism think that fruit helps to correct the tendency to these troubles.

#### AROUND THE FIRESIDE.

THE smallest bark on life's tumultuous ocean  
Will leave a track behind forevermore;  
The lightest wave of influence, once in motion,  
Extends and widens to the eternal shore.  
We should be wary, then, who go before  
A myriad yet to be, and we should take  
Our bearings carefully, where breakers roar,  
And fearful tempests gather; one mistake  
May wreck unnumbered barks that follow in our wake.

—Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton.

How few people know that the shamrock of Ireland is the white clover of the United States. Yet the *Trifolium repens*, as it is technically termed, is the successor of the *Oxalis acetosella* in the emblematic service of the Irish race.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be five hundred miles long, twenty miles broad, and two hundred and fifty feet in thickness.

A whole village of well-to-do Italians, speaking English with an accent, is one of the most astonishing things that Italy offers to the tourist. They are retired organ-grinders, who have acquired comfortable fortunes in this country.

Henry Guy Carleton, the dramatic author, has an impediment in his speech—in fact, he stammers—but this circumstance does not at all mar his charming gift of conversation, for he is one of the best talkers on almost any subject, and at repartee he has few superiors. One day a lady said to him: "Mr. Carleton, were you born with that stammer—if I may ask the question without impertinence?" "No, madame," was the reply, "I did not begin until I began to talk."

When he first met William R. Travers, also an inveterate stammerer, Travers said to him: "Mr. Ca-Ca-Carleton, I s-see that you and I sp-speak English with the sa-same accent."

Here's a Mohammedan prayer: O God, bestow blessing upon our lord Mohammed the beloved, and upon his father Abraham the friend, and upon his brother Moses the word, and upon the faithful Jesus the Spirit of God, and upon David and Solomon and Zechariah and John the Baptist and their people, as long as the



thoughtful ones remember Thee, and the thoughtless ones neglect to think of them.

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Who would think of making sugar sweeter by the addition of salt? Such, however, is asserted to be the case by Prof. Zuntz at a meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin.

From his experiments he finds that if to a solution of sugar there be added a slight amount of salt and water so weak that it excites no saline taste, the result is extra sweetening of the sugared water. The weakest of quinine solution is said to produce a practically similar result.

The explanation given of the above seeming incongruity is that the ever so feeble saltiness or bitterness imparts an increased sensibility to the sensation of taste by the simultaneous stimuli, and hence an appreciation of additional sweetness.

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The agricultural traditions of the influence of the moon on vegetation are no longer scoffed at by true scientists. Many of them are absurd, but underlying them is what some now consider a general principle that the moon produces air currents as it does sea currents or tides, and that through this influence on the weather it exerts the marked influence on vegetable growth with which tradition has always credited it. Science is slowly learning that it will never do to close its eyes to any tradition of the general experience of practical men, however unlearned.

#### BRIC-A-BRAC.

"THREE Blind Mice" is in a music book of 1609. "Little Jack Horner" is older than the seventeenth century. "A Froggie Would A-Wooing Go" was written in 1650. "Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Where Have You Been?" dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The author of "Cinderella," "Jack the Giant-Killer," "Blue Beard" and "Tom Thumb" was Charles Perrault, a Frenchman, and written in 1697. "Boys and Girls Come Out to Play" dates from Charles II.

"Old Mother Hubbard," "Goosey, Goosey Gander" and "Old Mother Goose" were first published in the sixteenth century.

"Humpty Dumpty" was a bold, bad baron, who lived in the days of King John, and was tumbled from power. This history was put into a riddle, the answer to which is an egg.

"The Babes in the Wood" was founded on an actual crime committed in the fifteenth century. An old house in Norfolk is still pointed out, upon a mantel-shelf in which the entire history is carved.

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THE late Emperor Frederick of Germany disliked to have any one speak slightly of women. When he was crown prince, an officer once remarked of a wounded comrade that he was weeping like a woman. "Never make that comparison," said the Prince, with a frown. "Crying like a child would be better; women have more fortitude than men."

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THERE is a touching story told of the funeral of Sir Walter Scott. The road by which the procession took its way wound over a hill, whence can be seen one of the most beautiful of landscapes. It was his habit to pause there to gaze upon the scene, and, when taking a friend out to drive, he never failed to stop there and call the attention of his companion to the most beautiful points of the view. Few could refrain from tears when, carrying their master on his last journey, the horses stopped at the old, familiar spot—as it were for him to give a last look at the scene he had loved so well.

Extremes meet. I told this anecdote of Scott's funeral to a friend, who in turn told me a story. A little less than a century ago there lived in a certain New England village a graceless fellow who spent most of his time at the grogshop, to the neglect of all honest callings. The summons had come for him

"To join  
The innumerable caravan that moves  
To that mysterious realm where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death"

As his funeral procession, on its way to the place of burial, passed his favorite haunt, the bearers inadvertently turned a little aside, at the same time slackening their pace. The wag of the neighborhood spoke hastily: "Go on! go on!" said he; "don't stop here, for mercy's sake! He'll be sure to go in!"

## "THE AMERICAN" AND "BIMETALLISM."

Continued Expressions of Appreciation and Confidence from  
all Classes and all Sections—What the People Say.

#### The Best Political Paper.

Your publication—THE AMERICAN—is the best political organ I have ever read, and I am praising it among my friends. Keep up the good work.

Prof. E. J. BUSCHMANN, Milwaukee, Wis.

#### For the People.

I desire to compliment you upon the thoroughness of your editorial masterstrokes for the cause of the people. The lucidity of your explanations of what are to many perplexing problems, make every proposition clear as day. All honor to you for the noble work you are doing.

HOB. JAMES EDWARD LESLIE, Chairman,  
Populist State Committee, McKeesport, Pa.

#### Beneficial Results Accomplished.

I have read THE AMERICAN at intervals for several years past, and have always regarded it as the ablest exponent of bimetallism that has been published. The friends of bimetallism in this section of the country appreciate the work you have done and the beneficial results accomplished through your exertion.

JAMES M. HEAD, Nashville, Tenn.

#### Clear and Able.

I consider "Bimetallism" one of the clearest and ablest expositions of that important subject I have yet met.

F. A. WHITNEY, New York, N. Y.

#### Powerful for Good.

Your paper is courageous and powerful for good. I am very glad we have, at this time, men of such brains, ability and patriotism as Mr. Barker.

THOMAS W. NEWCOMB, Rochester, N. Y.

#### Always Conclusive.

I read with pleasure each week your unanswerable arguments in favor of bimetallism.

F. A. BELLEVUE, New York, N. Y.

#### Thousands Think So.

I have read THE AMERICAN with pleasure, as well as received from it some valuable information. I believe it has done great good for the cause of bimetallism.

JOHN G. WINSTON, Guntersville, Ala.

#### Should be Widely Read.

We consider "Bimetallism" a great book and wish it could be widely read.

W. R. JOHNSON, Editor, *The Orient*, Windsor, N. C.

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THE AMERICAN is a magnificent exponent of current questions. It is just now especially interesting and valuable as the champion of free coinage of silver. There is no better journal on national issues and topics.

*Walnut Valley Times*, El Dorado, Kansas.

#### Superior to All.

I consider THE AMERICAN superior to all other journals advocating bimetallism.

VICTOR MONTGOMERY, Santa Ana, Cal.

#### Work that Duty Demands.

I wish to congratulate you on the brave work you are doing for the cause of free silver.

WAYLAND H. SMITH, Philadelphia, Pa.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE PRICE OF GOLD AND SOMETHING ABOUT THE  
WORLD'S TRADE.

MR. WHARTON BARKER, Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Dear Sir:—Will you please answer in your journal the following questions:

1. What is the price of gold paid by the Bank of England?
2. Do not the laws of our country fix the price of gold at \$20.67 an ounce? What are the provisions of the law of January 14, 1875, concerning the buying of gold by the government?
3. Can you give the increase or decrease of exports from gold-standard and from silver-standard countries?

J. L. K.  
Calvary, Va.

1. The British coining value of an ounce of gold, 22 carats fine, is £3 17s. 10½d., and the British mints are open to the free coinage of gold to all persons at this rate. In other words, any one has the right to deposit gold with the British mints for coinage into full legal tender coin, and after the lapse of the period necessary to convert the bullion into coin, receive gold sovereigns for the bullion deposited, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. for every ounce of British or sterling standard gold deposited. But as a matter of fact, all the gold deposited at the British mint is deposited by the Bank of England, which is obliged to buy all gold offered, paying therefor at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, or at a discount of 1½d. per ounce over the coinage rate. As the Bank pays for gold at once, it is to the advantage of any one having gold to dispose of to sell it to the Bank of England at this small discount rather than deposit it with the mint and wait for payment until the coinage of the bullion. The individual depositing gold for coinage would lose the interest on the value of the gold deposited, and so prefers to sell it to the Bank. But this loss of interest on gold bullion deposited for coinage does not apply to the Bank, which is permitted to issue its notes against bullion deposited with the mint just as it is against gold coin in its own vaults. So, in buying gold, the Bank finds a source of profit; while at the same time the owner of gold bullion is saved from a loss of interest that he would have to suffer if obliged to deposit his gold at the mint and await the coinage of his bullion and the return of the coined sovereigns for payment.

2. The laws of the United States provide for the free coinage of gold at the rate of \$20.67 + per ounce of pure gold, or

\$18.604 + per ounce of standard gold. The Act of January 14th, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments, did not direct the purchase of gold by the government at a price of \$20.67 per ounce. It simply abrogated all charge for mintage, so that any one depositing gold of standard fineness—that is, nine parts pure gold and one part alloy—at our mints, would have returned to him, absolutely without charge, gold coin at the rate of \$ 8.604 + for each ounce of standard gold deposited. And, if pure gold was deposited, then, after paying for the cost of the alloy, the depositor would have returned to him gold coin at the rate of \$20.67 for every ounce of gold deposited. Prior to July 1st, 1853, no charge whatever was made under our mint system for the coinage of either gold or silver. For twenty years thereafter, and under the provisions of the Act of February 21st, 1853, a charge of one-half of one per cent. was made for the coinage of both gold and silver. This charge was changed by the Act of February 12th, 1873, to one-fifth of one per cent. for gold, while the coinage of the silver dollar was suspended by the same Act. Finally, by Act of January 14th, 1875, the charge was abrogated; and, since that date, the coinage of gold has been absolutely free.

3. The fall in prices has been so great of late years that the reported value of exports and imports is no index by which to compare the volume of the world's commerce of to-day with that of fifteen or twenty years ago. For the year 1880-'81 the reported value of the foreign commerce of the world was: Imports, \$8 482,085,000; exports, \$7,970,277,000, while for the year 1894-'95 we find the reported value, imports, \$8,660,868,543; exports, \$7,845,429,062. These figures would indicate that there had been no increase in the world's trade, but such has been far from the case. There will also be remarked from the above figures a large excess of imports over exports. Of course such excess is purely hypothetical, for, as a matter of fact, the imports and exports of the world must balance, for what is exported by one country must be imported by another. The apparent excess of imports is, therefore, merely the result of loose methods in the estimation of values and because the same goods are given a greater reported value at the port of import, than export. This is in measure due to the fact that the addition of freight charges makes goods more valuable at the end of a journey than at the start.

Divided up among countries and groups of countries we find the values of exports and imports for the year 1880-'81, as compared to the year 1894-'95 to be reported in the United States State Department Reports on our Commercial Relations as follows:

## THE WORLD'S TRADE.

	1880-1881		1894-1895	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
United Kingdom.....	\$1,922,888,000	\$1,446,943,000	\$1,987,005,845	\$1,332,241,153
All other countries of Europe.....	4,293,518,000	3,868,074,000	4,111,396,046	3,651,384,934
Total for Europe.....	\$6,216,406,000	\$5,315,017,000	\$6,098,401,891	\$4,983,626,087
Gold Standard America:				
United States.....	\$642,665,000	\$902,377,000	\$654,994,622	\$892,140,572
Canada .....	112,680,000	103,926,000	129,074,268	118,564,352
Total .....	\$755,345,000	\$1,006,303,000	\$784,068,890	\$1,010,704,924
Silver Standard America:				
Mexico .....	\$35,000,000	\$20,000,000	\$48,089,536	\$36,716,865
Central American States.....	11,300,000	15,928,000	12,355,000	17,085,806
*South " " .....	256,572,000	336,285,000	375,211,824	364,163,590
Total .....	\$302,872,000	\$372,213,000	\$435,656,360	\$417,966,261
West Indies.....	\$115,676,000	\$169,364,000	\$122,680,660	\$148,831,834
Total for America.....	\$1,173,893,000	\$1,547,880,000	\$1,342,405,910	\$1,577,503,019
Asia .....	754,669,000	772,766,000	732,222,432	747,406,827
Africa.....	193,517,000	179,614,000	243,753,729	253,703,173
Australasia .....	118,600,000	135,000,000	2 8,084,581	263,189,956
All other Countries .....	25,000,000	20,000,000	26,000,000	20,000,000
Total.....	\$8,482,085,000	\$7,970,277,000	\$8,660,868,543	\$7,845,429,062

\* Venezuela and Chile are nominally on a gold basis but practically on a paper, as are Argentine, Brazil and Columbia.

It will be seen from the above table that the exports from the United Kingdom and from Europe as a whole, show a falling off in value; that the value of the trade of gold standard America shows no material change; that the value of exports from the

West Indies show a marked falling off, and that the trade of silver-using and paper-using America shows a decided increase both as to imports and exports. Australasia and Africa also show increase of trade and silver-using Asia gives no indication of a



change in trade. But as a matter of fact, although the value of the foreign trade of the countries of Asia remains unchanged, the whole course of trade is being altered. In short, they are trading more among one another. Thus China is importing less and less of manufactured goods from England, more from India and Japan. Her imports show no change in value, but they are coming from different countries, more and more from India and Japan, less and less from England.

But, as we have already said, a comparison of values is no index as to the growth or decline of trade, as compared with 1880-'81, for the decline in prices has been so great that a trade no greater in dollars to-day than then, is in reality much greater. It is with quantities not values we must deal if we would arrive at a correct idea of the growth of trade, and unfortunately such statistics are not collated in the desired detail.

The following table, reproduced from THE AMERICAN of some time since, and showing the imports of wheat into Great Britain and the countries from which imported, will, however be of interest, giving, as it does, an indication of how exports from silver and paper-using countries have been fostered by the premium on gold:

#### IMPORTS OF WHEAT INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From gold-standard countries.			
	1880. bushels.	1894. bushels.	
Germany, . . . . .	2,983,400	1,334,747	
Egypt, . . . . .	2,989,059	.. . . .	
Roumania, . . . . .	236,374	201,767	
Turkey, . . . . .	.. . . .	633,877	
United States, . . .	67,556,186	46,022,057	
Australasia, . . . .	7,926,569	7,221,180	
Canada, . . . . .	7,256,726	5,298,227	
	88,948,314	60,711,854	
From countries in which gold is at a premium.			
Russia, . . . . .	5,376,605	31,221,661	
India, . . . . .	6,025,893	9,984,905	
Argentina, . . . . .	.. . . .	24,778,017	
Chili, . . . . .	2,516,651	3,288,905	
Uruguay, . . . . .	.. . . .	577,766	
	13,919,149	69,851,251	
From all other countries, . . . . .			
	288,128	340,860	
	103,155,591	130,903,968	

#### THE TARIFF AND SILVER.

To Mr. Wharton Barker, Editor of THE AMERICAN:

Dear Sir:—I have recently read your work on "Bimetallism" with much interest and, I think, profit. I was particularly impressed with your showing of the effect of cheap silver bullion on the imports from and exports to the silver using countries. A speaker at a Republican meeting in this city the other evening stated that with free silver the existing tariff would, in effect, be lowered because the duties could be paid in "fifty-three cent dollars." Of course this is on the theory of no appreciation of silver as a result of re-monetization.

I take the liberty of asking you to state whether or not in your opinion his contention has any basis of truth in it and whether, as a matter of fact, a new basis of money which should have less purchasing power than our present "honest-dollar" would reduce the protective feature of our present tariff.

Trenton, N. J.

Very truly yours,

LINTON SATTERTHWAITE.

Granting that free coinage of silver would give us a silver dollar worth but 53 cents in gold, the protection conferred by our existing tariff duties would be in effect increased, not lowered thereby. A 53 cent dollar as measured by gold would mean gold at a premium of 89 per cent. And what would this mean? It would mean that the importer when he came to remit for goods bought from gold standard countries would have to pay \$1.89 where he now pays but \$1.00. The result would be that the price the importer must pay for goods would be enhanced 89 per cent, which would be in effect a protective duty of this amount. And further, all duties that are levied on an *ad-valorem* basis would be increased in like proportion with this enhancement of prices for the invoices of the goods imported would show, when converted into our currency, a greater value than now proportionate to the premium on gold.

So granting the impossible assumption that the free coinage of silver would have no effect whatsoever on the relative values of gold and silver we would get \$1.89 paid as duty in 53 cent dollars where now \$1.00 is paid in a dollar at par with gold. So the gold value of the duties paid the government on all goods coming under the *ad-valorem* schedules (and most of the schedules of the Wilson tariff are in whole or part *ad-valorem*) would remain

unchanged while the premium on gold adding as it would to the cost of everything bought from gold using countries would act as an additional protective tariff of 89 per cent. on all goods whatsoever bought from gold using Europe.

#### DEARER SILVER, CHEAPER GOLD AND HIGHER PRICES.

To Mr. Wharton Barker, Editor of THE AMERICAN.

Dear Sir: Kindly answer this question in your next issue.

How can the free coinage of silver bring up the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce and raise the price of commodities also?

Milwaukee, Wis.

Yours at 16 to 1,

A SILVERITE.

The opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver will bring silver to a par with gold and make the ounce of silver worth \$1.29, but this will be accomplished not so much by bringing up the value of silver as by bringing down the value of gold. In other words in response to the increased demand for silver that metal will rise in value so that the ounce of silver will purchase more than now while, on the other hand, as we transfer to silver part of that monetary demand which now rests on gold, that metal will fall in value so that the ounce of gold will purchase less of the products of labor than now, and just so far as gold falls in value prices will rise. After we have opened our mints to the free coinage of silver and placed silver side by side with gold to share the monetary burdens now falling with overbearing force on gold, the ounce of silver will be worth \$1.29 in gold but this gold will not be the same dear gold we have now but a cheaper gold and just to the degree that this gold is cheaper prices will be higher. So the effect of free coinage will be to make silver dearer, gold cheaper and prices higher.

#### ODDS AND ENDS.

If you turn to a map of Spain you will take note at its southern point and running out into the Straits of Gibraltar, of a promontory, which, from its position, is admirably adapted for commanding the entrance of the Mediterranean Sea, and watching the exit and entrance of all ships. A fortress stands upon this promontory, called now, as it was called in the time of the Moorish domination in Spain, "Tarifa." The name is of Moorish origin. It was the custom of the Moors to watch from this point all merchant ships going into or coming out of the midland sea, and to levy duties according to a fixed scale on all merchandise contained therein. This duty was called from the place where it was levied "tarifa" or tariff.

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One of the earliest uses of the phrase "Free Trade" occurred at the opening of the Irish Parliament in 1777, when Hussey Burg moved the address to the King in which was the following sentence: "It is not by temporary expedient but by an extension of trade that Ireland can be benefited." Flood, who was seated in the Vice-Treasurer's place, said audibly: "Why not a free trade?" The amendment electrified the House. The words were adopted and the motion carried unanimously.

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Difference between a watch and a clock.—A watch differs from a clock in its having a vibrating wheel instead of a vibrating pendulum; and, as in a clock, gravity is always pulling the pendulum down to the bottom of its arc, which is its natural place of rest, but does not fix it there, because the momentum acquired during its fall from one side carries it up to an equal height on the other. So in a watch a spring, generally spiral, surrounding the axis of the balance-wheel, is always pulling this towards a middle position of rest, but does not fix it there, because the momentum acquired during its approach to the middle position, from either side, carries it just as far past on the other side, and the spring has to begin its work again. The balance-wheel at each vibration allows one-tooth of the adjoining wheel to pass, as the pendulum does in a clock. A mainspring is used to keep up the motion of the watch, instead of the weight used in a clock; and as a spring acts equally well whatever be its position, a watch keeps time wherever carried. In winding up a watch one turn of the axle on which is the stem, is rendered equivalent, by the train of wheels to about four hundred turns or beats of the balance-wheel, an exertion of a few seconds, thus giving motion for twenty-four or thirty hours.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

SIR GEORGE TRESSADY. By Mrs. Humphrey Ward. Two vols. New York: The Macmillan Co. Cloth, \$2.00.

Mrs. Ward's lot as a novelist is by no means enviable. She has experienced the mixed feelings of a runner who has won his race on a too easy handicap, pleasing enough as far as it goes, but not when he reflects that he might have won it from the scratch, which would have been sheer glory. Whether "Robert Elsmere" would have compelled a wide reading if it had appeared anonymously, without the puff oblique, is scarcely a matter of doubt. The phase of thought it so faithfully illustrated and the character-types photographed to the life, could not possibly have failed to take deep hold of the generation of thinking men who were themselves the originals of her drama, and it is a lasting surprise to them that a subject and a picture so peculiarly local and temporary should have had such interest for American readers. Popularity rather than true interest is the key to this riddle, and a popularity not legitimately won so much as luckily conferred. The magic word was spoken, and after that, not to have skimmed "Robert Elsmere" was to confess oneself behind the fashion, a distinction unappreciated by the flock.

That a strong woman had written a strong book on a dry theme was evidence, plus Gladstone's endorsement, that the mantle of George Eliot had fluttered down upon her anointed successor, which meant another novel in like vein. By the time "David Grieve" had been read to the end, with secret but judicious skips, the wonder grew whether—as it was neatly expressed—her books are novels disguised as sermons or sermons disguised as novels. The next book was frankly a treatise on the sociopolitical movement, and as the didactic-philosophic infringed on the dramatic, so has the "popular" interest condensed into an audience of serious folk who prefer to have their thinking done for them by a companionable proxy. Their number, counting for less than their weight, may be gauged by the size of the throng who rush to buy and conscientiously read George Eliot's later novels.

This time Mrs. Ward most properly uses her prerogative to follow her own sweet will, indifferent to the counsellings of the critics or the omens of the counting-room. It is a safe presumption that almost everybody has scanned the story-part of the new Ward-book in the popular magazine it has adorned and weighted. Skimmers of cream will have enjoyed the narrative, the portraiture of Sir George and his queer wife, Lady Marcella and her niceish husband, the commonplace jealousy of Letty Tressady and its object, Marcella, they will have picked out the more dramatic incidents leading up to the vague catastrophe, and so to them "Sir George Tressady" will rank as a tragi-comedy of life. For the sake of all concerned, author, publisher, purchaser, may their name be legion. Another set of readers have felt as they have ended each page that there was something really good going to turn up on the next, or at least the next but one. Alas! tomorrow never comes, and readers, like scapegraces, often go on turning over new leaf after new leaf until they reach the *finis*, and there are no more leaves to turn, nor hopes to hope. But these, doubtless, are the hardened ones, who judge business folk and writers by their professions. These are they who expect and demand solid work from capable workers, sound logic from censors of conduct, clear painting by artists who own a good outfit besides some loaned paint pots and picked brushes, and who have seen life with their own eyes. The voice of these will be heard crying in the outer darkness that Mrs. Humphrey Ward has in this last book set her own *imprimatur* upon the verdict that she has not succeeded, and will not succeed, in superseding human interest by artificial disquisitions. The story is made subservient to the idiosyncrasies of the characters, with the result that the typical reader, who is also the majority reader, a reader for pleasure rather than for solemn edification, experiences a disappointment which it requires some moral courage to confess in the drawing-room. Mrs. Ward pursues her study of the social upheaval on her own characteristic lines, trenching upon, without launching into the more radical doctrines of the masculine apostles of the social millenium. Whether she submits her book for judgment as a piece of advocacy or as a story, or as an amalgam, is not quite plain. The signs of the times are dead set against literature in cloak and domino. A tale must be a tale and a preachment a preachment. No tale can be told that has not in it a dozen sermon seeds, which sprout as soon as they are transplanted into the reader's more or less stony soil, but if the witless tale-teller lets them grow as the tale grows his sapling will

be hidden by warts. It is given to few novelists to distinguish between realities and artificialities when they transfer living character to paper. Perhaps modern human nature has got to be too complex, and there is certainly too much of it for proper handling by the average craftsman. It used to be simpler in the good old days when men and women were less patchwork things than now, which moves many of us to turn for reading that satisfies to the world-artists of past centuries, a move which Mrs. Ward rather quickens than checks.

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THE NAMING OF AMERICA. By John Boyd Thacher. New York: W. E. Benjamin.

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. By John Boyd Thacher. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

The issue of a pair of books on themes so diverse, betokens a versatility suggestive of some distant kinship with omniscience. The author is a notable public man, active in civic and national affairs, Mayor, we understand of his city, Albany, N. Y., and nothing can be more gratifying, nor more commendable as an example, than that our busy men of affairs should grace their citizenship with scholarly hobbies. The contrast between the leading statesmen of the Republic and those of England in this respect is not at all calculated to increase our national complacency. Where are the Presidents, Cabinet ministers or political leaders among us who match the present Premier, Lord Salisbury in his eminence as a practical chemist, electrician, and essayist, or Gladstone, the devotee of Homer and Horace, the rapt theologian, the encyclopedic scholar, or Balfour, philosophic pundit garbed as a gay golf expert, or Bryce, historian and producer of the solidest book upon this country ever written? All active statesmen as well as politicians. If Mr. Thacher does not reach the standard of these and the other instances citable it is only fair to mark the modesty of his aim and congratulate him on his praiseworthy effort.

An exceedingly interesting question is this of the word America, its origin and history. The full title of Mr. Thacher's imposing folio is "An Essay on the Nomenclature of the Old Continent: A Critical and Biographical Inquiry into the Naming of America and into the Growth of the Cosmogony of the New World; together with an attempt to Establish the Landfall of Columbus on Watling Island, and the Subsequent Discoveries and Explorations of the Main Land by Americus Vespucius." The author states that "the chief purpose of this book is to establish the time and place of the naming of America. Baptism suggests birth, and the naming of America leads us back to its discovery. To speak of Vespucius is to tell of Columbus, and we have been persuaded by the association and sequence of important events to follow the first voyage of Columbus the discoverer, and the first voyage of Vespucius the explorer, and to determine with some degree of certainty the landfall of each."

Vespucius is a wonderfully fascinating rascal, born in an age when literary morals had scarcely been invented, at least the code, such as it was, was writ on sheets of india-rubber. He was an honest adventurer with a dishonest chronicling pen, but where is the impeccable traveller?

He antedated his 1499 voyage by two years; pretended to have been its commander when he was only its supercargo; says he made two voyages when he only made one, and stretched his single voyage to South America into a second one to North America. In South America he discovered a charming race of cannibals. One of them, to convince Vespucius on the spot that his reputation was not spurious, devoured his wife and seven children at a meal. We are not positive as to the number of children; but to a hungry man a few delicacies more or less are of small account. Vespucius saw the butchers' shops where human carcasses were hung for sale by the pound. Flesh diet suited them, as "they live for 150 years and are rarely sick." Mr. Thacher does well to demand hero-worship for the man who named America, irrespective of his alleged jealousy of Columbus. The author, according to one of his critics not yet answered, has omitted to check his theories by certain later and undisputed facts, such as the certainty that John Cabot discovered the North American mainland a year before it was seen by Columbus, planting the English flag in Nova Scotia in June, 1497. The four hundredth anniversary of this event is to be celebrated in Canada and England next year, with the co-operation of the historical societies of the United States.

Mr. Thacher's other work is entitled "Charlecote; or, The Trial of William Shakespeare." The first impression on seeing this title is that the author—assuming him to be an unknown person—is a brazen plagiarist of Walter Savage Landor, whose dar-



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ing exploit must always remain a masterpiece of its unique kind. Mr. Thacher anticipates this suspicion. He admits that he has adopted Landor's version of the sheep-stealing myth and uses his characters, adding Anne Hathaway. In his introduction he says: "We have in a few instances employed the very words found in his work. We have run the Landorian thread in and out of our own poor loom; and, if the product be unsatisfactory, it is because of the imperfection of our mechanical contrivances and the infelicity of the workman. But here endeth our offending."

A more delightful admission never slipped from the lips of artless infancy. Old Cheops built the pyramid and I a doll-house. If you, dear reader, fail to think I have gone him one better, please forgive the blunder for the sake of the modest intent. Let us be grateful to our Thacher for so magnanimously reminding us that a greater than himself once existed—a certain Mr. Landor. Do we not most appreciate the sun when there is some threat of an eclipse?

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THE LAW OF CIVILIZATION AND DECAY. An Essay on History. By Brooks Adams. Second Edition. New York: The Macmillan Co. Cloth, \$2.00.

We have had no occasion to change our estimation of Mr. Brooks Adams' great work, which we formed in reviewing a copy of the first edition nearly a year ago. Mr. Adams' work deserves and will gain a lasting place among the classics of social science. But though fitted by the depth of research and resource displayed in its pages to long outlive the author and take a foremost place among American classics, the work is most opportune, and from its study at this time of turmoil between centralized capital and the producing classes the student cannot fail to derive much profit.

As we said in reviewing this work in THE AMERICAN of November 23, 1895, the lessons Mr. Brooks Adams deducts from history are far from cheerful, and the application of the law he promulgates to our present civilization is anything but pleasing. Like Henry C. Carey, who saw in the great tendency to centralization of wealth the greatest bane to mankind, and the greatest danger to our civilization, Mr. Adams sees in the centralization of wealth and the concentration of power in the hands of the few, unmistakable signs of the decay of civilization. But unlike Carey, Mr. Adams appears to think that the centralization of wealth is a phenomenon inseparable from the development of a civilization, based like ours, on economic development and competition.

Mr. Carey saw the danger, but did not look upon the centralization of wealth as the result of an inexorable law, but as the child of a false and unnatural economic system, and he held that all tendency to the centralization of wealth and the separation of consumer and producer could be held in check by a system of protection that would make us independent of foreign monopolists, and by providing our producers with an ample supply of money so that they would not be held in dependence on money-lenders.

Mr. Brooks Adams holds that human society, in obedience to natural laws, has oscillated and must oscillate between barbarism and civilization, between a state of physical dispersion and weakness and one of concentration. Human energy is directed by two phases of thought—fear and greed. In the barbaric state, fear—belief in the supernatural,—is uppermost, and the earliest civilization advances along the line of imagination, and is directed and controlled by a priesthood. As civilization advances and wealth accumulates, the imagination fades, and the emotional, martial and artistic type of man give way to the economic man, whose one thought is bent on the pursuit of gain. Despising anything but the possession of worldly goods, regarding the accumulation of wealth as the one goal of life, the stronger ruthlessly tramples under foot the weaker in the struggle for wealth, until finally wealth becomes concentrated in a few hands, the masses of the people impoverished, degraded and enslaved, and society disintegrates, as the masses and classes relapse into barbarism, the one through impoverishment, and the other through an intellectual and moral torpidity born of unearned wealth. Such is the cycle of progress and decay that Mr. Adams presents.

That such has been the history of the world there is but little doubt, and this Mr. Adams shows. Indeed, as he tells us, it is a critical study of history that has forced him to the conclusion that before the centralization of wealth civilization must decay.

With Mr. Adams, we are convinced that the continued centralization of wealth in a few hands, the enrichment of the few and the impoverishment of the many, must lead to the destruction of our civilization just as Roman civilization crumbled before similar causes fifteen centuries ago; but we believe such centralization can be destroyed, that before civilization centraliza-

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Leave Reading Terminal, 4.10, 7.30 (two-hour train), 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.00 A. M., 12.45 (dining car), 1.30, 3.05, 4.00, 4.02, 5.00, 6.10, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night. Sundays—4.10, 8.30, 9.30, 10.10, 11.50 (dining car) A. M., 1.30, 3.55, 6.10, 8.10 (dining car) P. M., 12.10 night.  
Leave 24th and Chestnut sts., 8.55, 7.50, 10.09, 10.32, 11.04 A. M., 12.57 (dining car), 3.08, 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M. Sunday, 3.55, 10.32, A. M., 12.04 (dining car), 4.10, 6.12, 8.19 (dining car), 11.45 P. M.

Leave New York, foot of Liberty street, 4.30, 8.00, 8.15, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 1.30, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00 (two-hour train), 4.30 (two-hour train), 5.00, 6.00, 7.30, 9.00, P. M., 12.15 night. Sunday 4.30, 9.00, 10.00, 11.30 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 5.00, P. M., 12.15 night.

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### For Schuylkill Valley Points

For Phoenixville and Pottstown—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45 (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45, 11.06 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30, 11.35 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Reading—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 12.45 (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42, 4.35, 5.53, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 7.30 A. M., 6.15 P. M.

For Lebanon and Harrisburg—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M., 1.42, 7.20 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 7.30 A. M., Accom. 6.10, P. M.

For Gettysburg—8.55, 10.05 A. M. Sunday—4 A. M.  
For Pottsville—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M. (Saturdays only, 2.30), 4.05, 6.30, 11.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20, 7.45 A. M., 1.42 P. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Accom., 6.15 P. M.

For Shamokin and Williamsport—Express, 8.35, 10.05 A. M., 4.05, 11.30 P. M. Sunday—Express, 9.05 A. M., 11.30 P. M. Additional for Shamokin—Express, week-days, 6.30 P. M. Accom., 4.20 A. M. Sunday—Express, 4.00 A. M.  
For Danville and Bloomsburg, 10.05 A. M.

### For Atlantic City

Leave Chestnut street and South street wharves: Week-days—Express, 9.00, 10.40 A. M., 2.00, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00 P. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.30, 6.30 P. M. Sundays—Express, 8.00, 9.00, 10.0 A. M. Accom., 8.00 A. M., 4.45 P. M. \$1.00 Excursion Train, 7.00 A. M.

Leave Atlantic City Depot: Week-days—Express, 7.00, 7.45, 8.15, 9.00 A. M., 3.30, 5.30, 7.30 P. M. Accom., 7.55 A. M., 4.32 P. M. Sunday Express, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 8.00 P. M. Accom., 7.15 A. M., 8.05 P. M. \$1.00 Excursion Train (from foot Mississippi avenue only) 6.10 P. M.

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Lakewood, week-days, 8.00 A. M., 4.30 P. M.

### For Cape May and Sea Isle City.

For Cape May, week-days, 9.15 A. M. (Saturdays only 1.00), 2.15, 4.15 P. M. Sundays, 9.15 A. M. \$1.00 Excursion train on Sundays, 7.00 A. M.

For Sea Isle City, week-days, 9.15 A. M. (Saturdays only, 1.00), 4.15 P. M. Sundays, 9.15 A. M. \$1.00 Excursion train on Sundays, 7.00 A. M. Detailed time tables at ticket offices, northeast cor. Broad and Chestnut, 833 Chestnut street, 20 South Tenth street, 609 South Third street, 3962 Market street and at stations.

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tion will succumb. Mr. Adams believes that before the banking aristocracy we are powerless, and he truly says, as this class works out their policy, resistance by producers becomes more and more difficult. It is true that "being debtors, producers are destroyed when credit is withdrawn, and at the first sign of insubordination the banks draw in their gold, contract their loans and precipitate a panic; that then to escape immediate ruin the debtor yields," but we believe the American people will profit by the lessons of the past, and not submit to be trampled under foot by a money-lending aristocracy. They have but to put in force the teachings of Henry C. Carey, restore bimetalism and re-establish the protective system.

#### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

SIR GEORGE TRESSADY, by Mrs. Humphrey Ward. New York: The Macmillan Co. (Received from Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.) Two volumes, cloth, \$2.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF William Wordsworth. Edited by Wm. Knight. Volume Sixth, New York: The Macmillan Co. (Received from J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.) Cloth \$1.50.

THE LAW OF CIVILIZATION & DECAY. An Essay on History, by Brooks Adams. New York: The Macmillan Co. (Received from John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.) Cloth \$2.

MUSIC STUDY IN GERMANY from the Home Correspondence of Amy Fay. Edited by Mrs. Fay Pierce, New York: The Macmillan Co. (Received from John Wanamaker, Philadelphia.) Cloth \$1.25.

#### ABOUT BOOKS AND WRITERS.

NOW for the Scottish invasion. "Ian MacLaren," of "Bonnie Brier Bush" fame, landed last week on a lecturing crusade, and the Campanian is bringing the gentle J. M. Barrie farther from his "Window in Thrums" than he has ever been in his life. With him comes the mighty trumpeter of the Caledonian phalanx of pen wielders, Dr. Robertson Nicoll, editor of the *Bookman*, the *British Weekly*, and sundry other anything but weeklies, mostly devoted to the invention and exploitation of Scottish genius. The English-speaking people owe to Scotland not a few of the foremost philosophers, scientists, artists, poets, preachers and novelists, past and present, to wit: Dugald Stewart, Lord Kelvin, Noel Paton, Donald Fraser, Robert Buchanan, and George Macdonald, who is a very respectable poet, preacher and novelist rolled into one. A score or two more besides Robert Louis Stevenson and Crockett, crop up in this connection, admirable as writers, but as speakers sadly so-so. When the pulpit of Broadway Tabernacle, New York, lost Dr. W. M. Taylor two years ago, America, and England, too, lost the last of the Scottish orators of the grand type of Chalmers, Guthrie, Candlish, Ker, Frazer, and Alexander Maclaren, still living, whom, except the first, we have often heard. Taylor fell short of these in some respects, but if Dr. John Watson, *alias* "Ian Maclaren," puts a tithe of Taylor's force and fire into his platform talks they will be better worth hearing by grown women and men than his booklets are worth reading.

\*.\*

Dr. Robertson Nicoll has survived much well-earned notoriety as a master in the art of literary log-rolling. Perhaps the term is now obsolete, as the *New York Press* accuses Mr. Laurence Hutton, of "literary boosting." Be the scientific name what it may, the thing is this: Mr. Hutton wrote a tribute to his friend, the late H. C. Bunner, in which he artlessly quotes Bunner as urging a testimonial dinner to their common friend, Branden Matthews, the eminent—*etc.*, *etc.* Well, the art is not an American invention, but an importation from England, with the added grace of Scotch canniness, and the popularity of the product seems to indicate that both home and foreign dealers in it decidedly prefer free trade to protection.

\*.\*

At the annual gathering of the American Library Association at Cleveland last week the President, Mr. J. C. Dana, of Denver, and Mr. J. M. Larned, of Buffalo, in their addresses defended the Public Library against hostile criticism. It is hard to find fault with their conclusion that the benefits of the system outweigh its drawbacks, and yet there is growing force in the objections urged against it as at present conducted. When eighty per cent. of the books borrowed are novels, which is the case in England as here, there is some justification for objecting to the use of public money for supplying very mixed literary candy for the further weakening of feeble digestive organs. The

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September Souvenir contains "A Silver Cate-  
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Workman Powderly's "Bimetalism and the Wage  
Earner;" Mr. Sovereign's "Position for Free Sil-  
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Principles;" C. A. Thomas' "Reply to a Financial  
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objection on the score of State paternalism is another matter. Has it ever been suggested that fiction, being a luxury, should be charged for, leaving the other departments, as necessities, or at least utilities, free?

\*\*\*

The exquisite poetic gift of the late Christina Rossetti may have over-veiled itself in her peculiar religious mysticism, but it was always luminous within, beautiful of form and rich in graceful thought. Her short poems and most of her pious meditations will always have singular charm for those of all the creeds and of none. A memorial has been placed in the church near her London home, and now there is coming a biography and an appreciation of her work by Mr. Mackenzie Bell, aided by her relatives. The book will be a worthier addition to the biographies of the time than would have been that of her famous brother, Dante Gabriel Rossetti, undertaken by Theodore Watt-Dunton, but now finally suppressed.

\*\*\*

Sir Edwin Arnold is to the fore with a new author-grievance against wicked publishers. His highly paid for poem on the Queen's reign, now in its sixtieth year, was printed as what is technically called "reading matter," to attract attention to the page of advertisements of which it was the centre. Perhaps the picture suited the frame better than the poet cares to admit, man of business though he always is. He worked hard for the laureateship.

He is now publishing an old Sanskrit love-poem, transcribed by his own hand in *fac simile*, with illuminated devices round the borders, and on the opposite pages his translation in his own handwriting. This is the latest thing in the artist-poet novelty line. The title is the "Chauropanchasika." If anyone imagines this to be a rather stiff puzzle for spelling and pronouncing bees, here are two or three greater beauties, titles of other Sanskrit writings—the "Isavasopanishad," the "Taittiriopanishadbhashayavartikam," and the "Jaiminiya Nyayamalavistara." The name of one of the learned Pandits who edits these charming what-d'ye-call-em's is so musical as to be more easily chanted than said—Mr. P. Sankaranarayana.

\*\*\*

Mr. Gladstone has promised to write an article for an American publication, presumably for the *North American Review*. It is only a few months since he favored a New York daily with an utterance which doubtless won a more universal endorsement than any of his recent political speeches, or even his Armenian *pronunciamento*. "My experience," he wrote, "leads me to believe that the supply of poetry, or verse assuming to be poetry, is more egregiously in excess of the demand than any other description of literature." If the aforesaid persons, assuming to be poets, should happen to retort that even statesmen sometimes egregiously err in excessive outputs of prosy prose, there are barbarian readers who would inwardly applaud. Since Huxley's luminous pen ceased to beguile Gladstone into vigorous conflict by its will-o'-the-wispish lurements he has not displayed the more commanding qualities which give strength to his sinuous style. It would be an invaluable contribution to history, and a rare autobiographical treat if Mr. Gladstone could be induced to write his impressions of the value and influence of his personal share in the great political movements and achievements of the half century.

\*\*\*

A handsome library building has been erected in Kennett Square, Pa., in memory of Bayard Taylor. A bust of the poet is one of the principal features of the building.

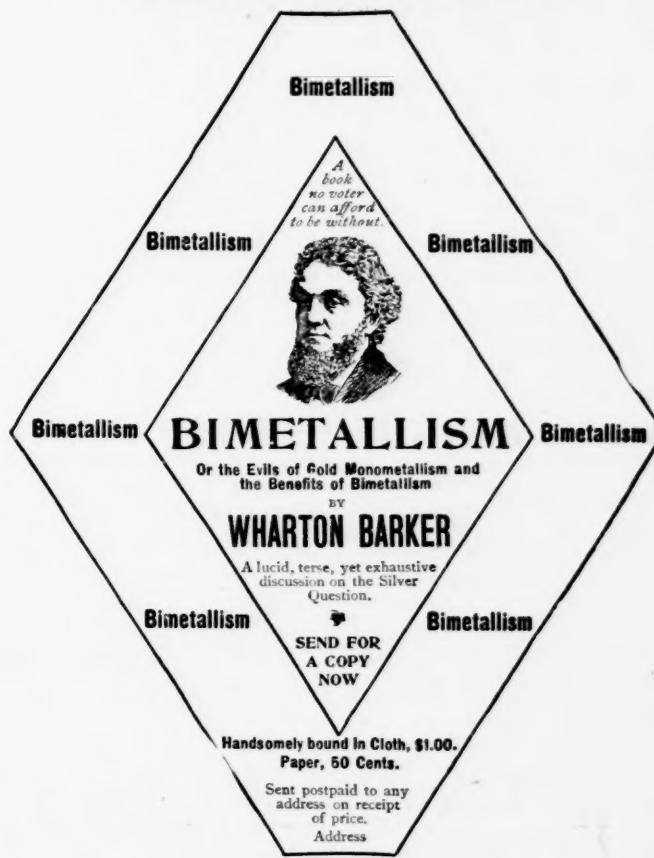
\*\*\*

The donor of a famous library died on Sept. 17th, Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore, in his 89th year. Born in Massachusetts, he began business in Boston, and in 1831 he settled in Baltimore. Besides other charities, he gave \$30,000 to found an academy in his native place, and \$1,083,333 to establish the well-known Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore. By his will some three millions are bequeathed to other public charities. Mr. Pratt was a remarkably active man of business in his old age, with a brusque but pleasant manner and free of strong speech. His brother founded the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn.

\*\*\*

Here is another item for the spelling bee. The new one dollar silver certificates now command a premium of twenty-five cents. At first the premium was five cents. When it was discovered that the word "tranquillity" in the extract from the

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United States Constitution in the scroll on the front of the bill was spelled wrong—only one "l" being used,—the premium was raised to ten cents. Then came the news that the printing of the bills had been stopped to correct the error, whereupon the premium was advanced to twenty-five cents.

Mr. William Shakespeare's play, "Cymbeline," has been performed by Sir Henry Irving. The London correspondents devote ten lines to the titled actor to one upon the commoner author, and of such is the republic of letters. "The play's the thing" no longer to society play-goers and reporters and the tribe who pursue the art of puffery in the guise of critics. The maker of bright speeches plays second fiddle nowadays to the mother of them. The imitation king in tin spangles and padded tights counts for more in the papers than the regal creator of the beings these puppets ape. For many years the actor class was unfairly tabooed. Then the young Prince of Wales gave them a new status by his patronage. Then the stage became a refuge for impecunious young aristocrats, too ease-loving to enter the army or navy, too short of brains to take to the law, the church, or original pen-work, but fairly able to rattle off other men's originalities with the pretense of being their own. To be dressed up, shaven and shorn, like somebody else, to slave at perfecting a slavish imitation of somebody else, and then to flaunt the confessed sham in gaudy portrait posters on every wall, undoubtedly implies the possession of a certain stamp of genius, say the electro plate stamp, for it is not every one who could be proud of posing as a second-hand version of a real man. Acting can be, but is not always, an art, a poorish thing, but yet an art, and so must command due respect. What irritates is not so much the pooriness of the art or the badness of the acting, but the absurd countenancing of the presumptuous claim of the mimicking fraternity to be treated as if they were originals instead of, as a rule, talking marionettes.

A new edition of John Bartlett's monumental "Concordance to the Works of Shakespeare" is announced at \$7.50. The price of the first edition was \$14. The publishers offer to send the work to anyone remitting \$5 before the day of publication (October 15). In this The Macmillan Company are to be congratulated upon the concession to students and on their shrewdness, as the work is sure of the immense sale it deserves.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling is staying at Torquay, with his wife and family. He has just taken a house at Maidencombe, one of Torquay's most beautiful suburbs.

The Longmans are bringing out a volume on Fridtjof Nansen, and prefixed to the biography will be a poem by Bjornson.

#### NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

**P**RIDE.—Like the magnet, it constantly points to one object—self; but, unlike the magnet, it has no attractive pole, but at all points repels.

He—Miss Rose, I love you! I am at your feet, your slave!  
She—Very well, then, my slave, I give you your liberty.

He (confidently)—By Jove! I can tell you, the woman who could make a fool of me isn't living.

She—Poor thing! What a satisfaction it must be to you that she so thoroughly accomplished her mission before she died.

A certain married lady residing in Philadelphia sat up till 12 o'clock the other night waiting for her husband to come home. At last, weary and worn out with waiting, she went to her bedroom to retire, and found the missing husband there fast asleep. Instead of going down town, he had gone to his room. She was so mad she wouldn't speak to him for a week.

A medical gentleman, residing somewhere south of Oamaru, New Zealand, discovering that his eggs, newly laid each day, disappeared from his fowls' nests without finding their way to his own table, had endeavored, without success, to ascertain the "why and wherefore."

One morning, shortly after breakfast time, his bell was nearly unshipped by a panting, distressed individual, who, with starting

eyeballs and a facial appearance betokening an anticipation of an impending funeral, exclaimed in breathless anxiety:

"Come, sir! Oh, do come, sir! My wife is so ill, I am afraid she is going to die, sir!"

The doctor, with a knowing twinkle of one of his optics, which he could hardly disguise from the perturbed husband, repaired to a cottage. There he found the patient suffering a recovery. Ruefully looking up into the doctor's kindly countenance, she gasped:

"I have been nearly dead, doctor."

"Let me see what you have been eating—something indigestible," said he.

"Oh, no, sir!" ejaculated the patient. "Only eggs."

"Where do you get your eggs?" said he. "Get no more from the same fellow; they are bad."

And so they were, for the doctor had carefully punctured the last batch, and injected a delicate dose of tartar emetic into each of them.

A farmer in the neighborhood of Lanark lately took unto himself as his better half a young damsel who officiated as his kitchenmaid. The newly-made mistress was no sooner installed in her new position than she began to give herself the airs of a duchess, and naturally the other servants about the farm resented this, and sometimes treated her with scant courtesy.

A week or two after the marriage the farmer betook himself to a neighboring fair for the purpose of hiring another kitchenmaid, his wife strictly enjoining him to get a "ceevil spoken lizzie." On meeting with one whom he thought would be suitable for the post, he engaged her, after expressly stipulating that she was to be "rale ceevil to the guid wife."

"An, mind ye," he continued, "if ye an' her can 'draw' thegither, there'll maybe be a bit of ten shillings or sae mair at the term end for ye."

"I' faith, maister!" exclaimed the girl, "I'se dae her bidlin, an' I'll tell ye what," she added, with a quick perception of the situation, "gin ye mak' it a poun mair, I'll say 'ma'am' to her!"

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